





## Amid Improving Relations

## Kosygin Arrives in Belgrade For Economic, Political Talks

By Raymond H. Anderson

BELGRADE, Sept. 24 (NYT).—Soviet Premier Alexei N. Kosygin arrived in Yugoslavia today for a weeklong visit to strengthen long-range economic cooperation, to sort out some problems and to discuss international issues in the context of East-West détente.

The bulk of Mr. Kosygin's talks with President Tito, Premier Djindjic and others, it is emphasized here, will be on industrial cooperation. Specific attention is to be paid to difficulties that have arisen in Yugoslavia's use of the \$540-million credit granted by the Soviet Union last fall for 38 development projects.

But Mr. Kosygin and the Yugo-

slavs also will deal with Belgrade's often-stated concern about uncertain implications for the world's nonaligned countries with respect to Soviet-U.S. détente.

There also will be discussions on the Arab-Israeli conflict, European security and, it is believed, new tensions between Yugoslavia and Bulgaria over the Macedonian question.

## Strict Security

There were no crowds, no banners and no cheering at Mr. Kosygin's arrival. Security was strict, with policemen posted the full length of the 10-mile drive into the city.

Mr. Kosygin will stay in Belgrade two days. He will begin a tour of five other cities Wednesday and visit the island of Brioni, in the northern Adriatic, for a meeting with the 81-year-old President Tito.

Among the cities on the itinerary is Skopje, the capital of the Republic of Macedonia. The decision to go to Skopje is considered significant because of differences between Yugoslavia and Bulgaria over the issue of Macedonia. The Macedonians are regarded by Bulgaria as Bulgarians in language, culture and historical development.

The Soviet Communist party leader, Leonid I. Brezhnev, made an unexpected visit to Bulgaria last week, stirring speculation that he was striving to calm passions in Sofia over the Macedonian issue.

Yugoslavs are applauding Mr. Kosygin's visit as the most important development in Soviet-Yugoslav relations since the visit here by Mr. Brezhnev two years ago.

During that visit, Mr. Brezhnev signed a declaration pledging respect for Yugoslav sovereignty, assuring noninterference in internal affairs and recognizing Yugoslavia's system of self-management.

In a toast today, Mr. Kosygin pointed to the 1971 declaration as the basis for improving relations. The Brezhnev visit, and a trip by Marshal Tito to Moscow in June, 1972, during which he was awarded the Order of Lenin, appeared to overcome a strain in relations that had followed the Soviet-bloc occupation of Czechoslovakia in 1968.

In an interview with the Zagreb newspaper *Vjesnik* last winter, Marshal Tito had warned words for Soviet policies and said that discord caused by the occupation of Czechoslovakia had been "transcended."

Soviet development aid is important to Yugoslavia, which eight years ago shifted its economic emphasis to consumer goods production and other light industry as the fastest and cheapest way to create more jobs. The development of mining, metal output and electric power lagged.

Delays have arisen in Yugoslavia's use of the Soviet credits, however, and only a few projects have been agreed upon. Some of the difficulty, Yugoslavs say, stems from the differences between the Soviet Union's central economic planning and Yugoslavia's self-managed, more free-wheeling enterprises. Demands are being heard here now for more planning in the economy.

Thousands of members of the League of Communists have been ousted in the last year, and new outsiders are being reported daily. But in some regions of the country, party groups have vacillated out of support or, in some cases, compassion for the condemned party comrades.

"Pseudo-Humanism" This position is now being denounced as "pseudo-humanism." "No one has the right to be compassionate or humane when we must square up to the fact that we are anti-socialist and counter-revolutionary," Pasko Ruman, a commission chairman of the Presidium of the League of Communists, declared last week.

The campaign for ideological conformity and discipline is certain to become more intense as the party's 10th congress nears. The congress is regarded as the last opportunity for President Tito, who is 81, to build a leadership apparatus and party unity to assure Marxist control after he leaves power.

## Brezhnev Says China Ignored Offer of Nonaggression Pact

(Continued from Page 1)

ed to be answering foreign critics of Soviet policies who wanted to exploit détente to influence conditions inside this country.

The Communist party chief ignored these critics in today's speech in the capital of Soviet Uzbekistan in Central Asia. Instead, he spoke of "the cardinal transformation of the international climate on our planet" and said improved relations with the United States were "an organic component" of this transformation.

"We are for a stable peace," Mr. Brezhnev said, "and this presupposes not just renunciation of war as a means of settling disputed questions between states, but also the establishment of a certain mutual understanding and trust between them."

Mr. Brezhnev said the Chinese position neither enhanced China's international prestige nor encouraged other countries to trust Peking.



FALL OUT!—Italian officers ignore colleague who collapsed during two-hour air show at Pratica di Mare airport marking the 50th anniversary of Italy's air force.

## Kissinger Says U.S. Is Seeking 'True Peace, Not Armistice'

(Continued from Page 1)

Soviet Union. It is a world that has not figured greatly in Mr. Kissinger's past scale of priorities, but today he sought to draw the entire membership into his orbit of détente.

He said, "We strive for a peace whose stability rests not merely on a balance of forces, but on shared aspirations." In this spirit, he asked the assembly to move with us from détente to cooperation, from cooperation to commonity.

Mr. Kissinger cited progress, including arms-control measures taken with the Soviet Union and the end of "two decades of estrangement" between the United States and China. He gave credit to others—the two Germans, the two Koreans and the move toward reconciliation by nations of the Asian subcontinent.

"Yet these achievements, solid as they are, have only made less precious the dangers and divisions inherited from the postwar era," Mr. Kissinger said. But he noted, "The vocabulary of suspicion persists." And in a veiled reference to the recent speech by Soviet party chief Leonid I. Brezhnev in Sofia he said pointedly: "Relaxation of tensions is justified by some as merely a tactical interlude before renewed struggle."

What Mr. Kissinger sought was the habit of détente based on shared needs in an increasingly interdependent world. "Are we prepared to accept the imperatives of a global society and infuse our labors with a new vision?" he asked toward the end of his speech. "Or shall we content ourselves with a temporary pause in the turmoil that has wracked our century?"

As he spoke, his parents, refugees with him from the Nazi holocaust, listened proudly from the sidelines. An unusual standing-room-only crowd filled the halls.

In the understated style of the UN, Mr. Kissinger refrained from charges against other countries but made several references to human rights, which the Soviet Union has been repeatedly accused of denying its citizens.

"Cold and Empty" "We are convinced," Mr. Kissinger said, "that a structure which ignores human values will prove cold and empty and unfulfilling to most of mankind." At another point, Mr. Kissinger affirmed that justice cannot be confined by national frontiers.

But there was no word beyond that to disturb the dinner he was to give in the evening for Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko, who was seated in the audience listening to him.

Mr. Kissinger pledged to work for peace both through the UN and in bilateral relationships.

The United States, he said, recognized its "special obligation" to assist in a search for solutions "in those parts of the world now torn by strife such as the Middle East." But in words clearly soothing to Israelis concerned about a new U.S. push for a settlement, Mr. Kissinger added: "While we cannot substitute for the efforts of those most directly involved, we are prepared to use our influence to generate a spirit of accommodation and to urge the parties toward practical progress."

State Department spokesman Paul Hare said the Soviet action against Roger Ledington yesterday was a violation of the consular agreement between the two countries.

Mr. Hare said Mr. Ledington was detained after photographing a Latvian Jew demonstrating in front of a building in Moscow. He said Mr. Ledington also was refused permission to contact the U.S. Embassy.

We consider the refusal of Soviet officials to let Mr. Ledington contact the U.S. Embassy to be a violation of the consular agreement," Mr. Hare said. He termed the confiscation of Mr. Ledington's film "unjustified and improper."

Mr. Hare said State Department official William Dwyer called in Yuri Galinskiy, head of the day was a section in the Soviet Embassy in Washington, to protest the incident. He said a protest also was being made in Moscow.

Jew Returned to Latvia MOSCOW, Sept. 24 (AP).—Arkady Shpilberg, the Jew whose one-man demonstration was covered by Mr. Ledington yesterday, has been sent by train to his hometown of Riga with an armed escort, Jewish sources reported today.

Major Trouble Tashkent is 200 miles from the Chinese border, and China was clearly meant to be the major topic of the address. This was the first time a Soviet leader had spoken on China since the party congress in Peking.

Ridiculing the idea that the Soviet Union threatens China, Mr. Brezhnev said, "The Chinese leaders know best the reasons why they find it necessary to continue this line. Internal motives might explain it," he said, "a desire to scare the population of their country with the specter of a nonexistent threat."

Mr. Brezhnev said the Chinese position neither enhanced China's international prestige nor encouraged other countries to trust Peking.

## 9 Countries Sign Space Lab Accord

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24 (AP).

Nine Western European countries today signed an agreement to build a "space lab" to be carried into space by the American rocket of the 1980s.

The space lab is expected to be ready by 1978 and the flight is tentatively scheduled for 1979. The nine countries are Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Spain, Switzerland and Britain. They will bear the costs, estimated at \$300 million to \$400 million, for the space lab consisting of a pressurized laboratory and an instrument platform.

The rocket, called the Space Shuttle Orbiter, will look like a delta-winged airplane about the size of a large jetliner. It will be reusable.

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## Al-Assad Meets Arafat

## Syria Vows Support to Palestinians

DAMASCUS, Sept. 24 (UPI).

President Hafez al-Assad today promised continued support for the Palestine Liberation Organization and the Palestinian resistance, Damascus radio said.

A four-hour meeting was held between Mr. Assad and members of the PLO Executive Committee, headed by Yassir Arafat. Discussion centered on Palestinian and Arab affairs, the radio said.

It said both sides emphasized the strong ties and relations between Syria and the Palestinian resistance.

In Beirut, newspaper reports said the meeting was aimed at reconciling minor differences between Syria and the Palestine resistance movement.

A train developed in guerrilla-Syrian relations after the Sept. 10-12 conference in Cairo between King Hussein of Jordan, President Anwar Sadat of Egypt and Mr. Assad. Mr. Assad and Mr. Assad agreed then to stop criticism of King Hussein.

Guerrilla Radio Closed As a result of this agreement, Syrian authorities closed the Palestinian guerrilla radio station broadcasting from Deraa on Sept. 14 for criticizing the Jordanian regime.

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opened if it agrees not to attack the Syrian-Egyptian reconciliation with Jordan.

An *Nahar* also reported today that Syria has requested an undisclosed number of MIG-23s and Sukhoi warplanes from the Soviet Union, but that the Russians do not seem enthusiastic about the request at present.

The newspaper, quoting Arab diplomatic sources, said the Syrian request was made after the Sept. 13 Syrian-Israeli air battle in which Syria said it lost eight MIG-21s and Israel claimed it had shot down 12.

The purpose, according to an Arab source, was to increase solidarity between the East Germans and the guerrillas in the joint struggle against imperialism and Zionism and for social progress.

Through the liaison office, the Arabs evidently hope to intensify military and financial support from the Communists.

Mr. Galinski pointed out that two weeks ago the Israeli stand at the international office and television show here was blown up by a bomb attack. He linked the assault to the Arab activities in East Berlin.

The Jewish leader, who called the Arab mission in East Berlin a violation of the four-power agreement aimed at easing tension in Berlin, indicated he was disappointed by the Western Allies.

In an interview, he said he "could not understand" why the Western powers had not taken up his suggestion of protesting the East German move to the Soviet Union. Mayor Klaus Schütz of West Berlin supported Mr. Galinski in a television address, declaring that Arab terrorist activity was "intolerable."

The Berlin pact, signed by the Big-Four World War II victors who retain special responsibility for Berlin, calls for the elimination of tension and "the prevention of complications."

American diplomats said the West was "watching the situation," but had not yet taken any formal steps.

The head of the Arab mission was identified as Nabil Khalil in a news report in Bild, a West German tabloid.

It was obvious, Mr. Galinski noted in his appeal to Mr. Honecker, that "if one side creates new areas of conflict in Berlin, this constituted a violation of the spirit of the Four-Power pact."

Mr. Galinski said he had sent his letter ten days ago and had not yet had a reply. He added that he expected his appeal "to have some effect." He reminded Mr. Honecker of the fact that both men were in Nazi camps during the Hitler era.

Soon after receiving the request, the court turned it down in a routine notice.

A spokesman for the group, the National Citizens' Committee for Fairness to the Presidency, Inc., said that the committee immediately would take its case to the Supreme Court.

The military leaders, who overthrew the leftist government of President Salvador Allende on Sept. 11, have said that no one has been executed in the stadium.

The time has come, he said, for the military to take over the military take-over.

The Garrett-Schleses said that they were arrested when neighbors complained to police after they had tried to organize orderly lines at a small food store which was being mobbed by customers.

Asked about their politics, Mr. Garrett-Schles described himself and his wife as "progressive people" who were "sympathetic" to the Allende government.

A friend of the couple in Madison, Wis., said that Mr. Garrett-Schles was a founder of the Wisconsin Alliance, a radical political party, and once ran unsuccessfully for mayor of Madison "on a radical program."

Mrs. Garrett-Schles said that hearing the sounds of beatings, in neighboring cells and watching the people being led onto the playing field was "the most horrible experience I have had in my life."

She said that one of the first persons she saw taken onto the playing field was a Chilean friend who was arrested with the Garrett-Schleses at their home four days after the coup. His hands were tied behind his back and a guard put a cigarette in his mouth, after he was placed in a group of prisoners, she said.

"The group walked out singing the 'Internationale,' then the shouting began... heavy, sustained automatic weapons fire... It lasted a minute or two," she said.

"I heard fewer and fewer voices singing. And then the singing stopped."

Her husband, who had been studying the Allende government for his doctoral dissertation in history, said that he was interrogated for hours about his research, particularly two maps found in their apartment—ones showing working-class districts of Santiago and one with symbols indicating a breakdown of election results around the country.

He said that one officer "hit me on the head, knocked me on the floor and then began kicking me with his army boot." He said that both he and his wife were "roughed up" and accused of being "rich American revolutionaries."

Mr. Garrett-Schles, a sociologist, was doing research on the changing status of women in Chile and was affiliated with the University of Wisconsin's land-tenure center there.

After his rescue, Lt. Hassan was reported to have swallowed too much sea water and was taken to a hospital, a communist source said. "He was given intensive medical treatment (and) recovered quickly."

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## Hunt Testifies on Break-Ins, Denies Asking for Clemency

(Continued from Page 1)

17, 1972, entry into Democratic party headquarters, a topic deeply explored by the committee before recessing Aug. 7 after 37 days of hearings.

He said that his first lawyer, William C. Bittman, received \$156,000 in fees. The money came from fund-raiser Herbert W. Kalmbach, through go-between Anthony T. Ulasiewicz.

Spying on Muskie Hunt also told of receiving information from a spy inside the headquarters of Sen. Edmund S. Muskie, D., Maine, through a man known to him as "Fat Jack," that he discussed logistical support with an official of Hughes Tool Co. for a plan to break into the safe of Las Vegas, Nev., publisher Hank Greenspan for information about Sen. Muskie, but dropped the plan when Sen. Muskie faded as a presidential candidate; that he sent student Thomas Gregory into Muskie headquarters to spy and later transferred him to the camp of Sen. George McGovern of South Dakota.

The U.S. Court of Appeals, meanwhile, denied a private group's request today that it prohibit the Senate Watergate committee from continuing public hearings.

Soon after receiving the request, the court turned it down in a routine notice.

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## Jews in West Berlin Protest Arab Guerrilla Office in East

By Ellen Leatz

Berlin as a terror base for criminal activities in the West.

The Palestinian Liberation Organization opened its office last week on the basis of a formal agreement reached in August between Mr. Honecker and Yassir Arafat, the guerrilla leader. It is the first such official guerrilla mission established in any East Bloc city.

The purpose, according to an Arab source, was to increase solidarity between the East Germans and the guerrillas in the joint struggle against imperialism and Zionism and for social progress.

Through the liaison office, the Arabs evidently hope to intensify military and financial support from the Communists.



# Impeachment as Only Recourse

## Nixon Petitions Court to Deny Senate's Request for Tapes

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24 (AP).—President Nixon's lawyers urged a federal court today to reject the Senate Watergate committee's effort to obtain White House tape recordings, contending the President is answerable in only one constitutional proceeding—an impeachment action.

In a 71-page brief filed with U.S. District Judge John J. Sirica, White House attorneys again stated their argument that the court lacks jurisdiction to force Mr. Nixon to release tape recordings of meetings and telephone conversations related to the Watergate scandal.

## Agnew Continues Routine Duties as Lawyers Prepare

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24 (AP).—While his attorneys prepared to go to court to try to stop a federal investigation of him, Vice President Agnew was proceeding today with his official routine.

In the coming week, Mr. Agnew is scheduled to go to California where he will give a private talk to an insurance executives' convention and address a Republican women's group.

During the few days between these events, the Vice-President may go to Palm Springs to play golf and relax at the resort home of his friend, singer Frank Sinatra.

This will be Mr. Agnew's third major trip since it became public knowledge that he is under investigation in a federal probe of alleged kickbacks to politicians by state contractors in Maryland.

## Australia Chief Urges Unions to End French Ban

CANBERRA, Australia, Sept. 24 (Reuters).—Australian Prime Minister Gough Whitlam today called for an end to the trade union boycott of relations with France imposed as a protest against French nuclear testing.

Although the French government has not announced that the 1973 test series had ended, Mr. Whitlam said that he was prepared to assume that a recent French decision to lift restrictions on sea and air traffic around Mururoa Atoll marked the end of France's South Pacific nuclear test series.

The Amalgamated Postal Workers Union is the only trade union to have officially announced that it had lifted its ban. On Sept. 11, it resumed postal services to and from France on the grounds that the ban was causing great hardship and distress among Australian families.

Mr. Whitlam also said that he would like to see normal economic and commercial relations between Australia and France. The Australian government remains firmly opposed to any nuclear testing and will continue to make this plain to France, he said.

## Cairo Aide Leaves China

PEKING, Sept. 24 (Reuters).—Egyptian Vice-President Hussein el-Shafie left Peking today after a four-day visit during which he held talks with Chinese leaders, including a two-hour meeting with Chairman Mao Tse-tung.

# Laboratory Set for Next Mission

## Skylab Astronauts Prepare For Landing in Pacific Today

HOUSTON, Sept. 24 (AP).—The Skylab-2 astronauts today conducted a clean-up of their spacecraft in preparation for their splashdown tomorrow to end their 29-day voyage.

"Watch us today—we'll get this thing all put to bed," said Skylab-2's commander, Capt. Alan L. Bean, Capt. Bean and his crewmates, Maj. Jack R. Lousma and Dr. Owen K. Garriott, spent the day tidying up the orbiting laboratory and preparing it for the Skylab-3 crew, which is scheduled to spend 56 days aboard the space station starting Nov. 11.

**Hurricane Irah**  
The Skylab-2 splashdown target is 230 miles southwest of San Diego, Calif., in the Pacific Ocean. Officials said the target may be moved to the northwest a number of miles if the hurricane designated as Irah, which is 500-600 miles south of the splashdown point, becomes a hazard.

Capt. Bean spotted the storm off the coast of western Mexico today and told mission control it was "a beautiful hurricane." The astronauts will board their Apollo command ship tomorrow morning. They will conduct a "hot fire" test of some steering rockets and undock the command module from Skylab at 3:50 p.m. EDT (1950 GMT).

After moving away from the orbiting laboratory, the astronauts will fire the powerful service propulsion rocket on the Apollo craft. This will slow their

Archibald Cox, Judge Sirica ruled in that case that Mr. Nixon must turn the tapes over to the judge for private inspection—a decision the White House has carried to the U.S. Court of Appeals.

**Compromise Failed**  
A compromise suggested by the Appeals Court that was designed to keep the White House-Cox dispute out of court failed last week and the court now is in the process of deciding the question.

In bringing their suit, Senate committee lawyers said this purpose was, as the White House brief noted, "to discover evidence from the President's records, in order to establish the commission of serious crimes."

The White House lawyers argued that there is "a categorical bar to compulsory process designed to elicit evidence of criminal conduct on the part of the President of the United States, for he is answerable in only one constitutional proceeding."

"That proceeding requires the deliberate action of the whole Congress under the impeachment clause, not the filing of a discretionary suit by a select committee of the Senate under a general enabling resolution," the lawyers added.

Mr. Nixon's lawyers contended also that the Senate suit poses a greater threat than Mr. Cox's action to the doctrine of separation of powers.

"It is a commentary on the infectious spirit of Watergate that the impending action... threatens such a rapid reduction in an historically protected area of presidential power," the brief said.

**Congress Challenged**  
The White House said Mr. Nixon did not question the right of Congress to conduct investigations and did not seek to thwart "the legitimate aspects of this particular investigation."

But it contended that Congress was "not a law enforcement or trial agency," adding: "The investigation conducted by the committee is in excess of the power conferred on the Congress by the Constitution and [the committee has] no lawful authority to subpoena the tapes."

The brief contended that only Mr. Nixon, under the concept of executive privilege, has the power to decide which of his confidential documents and conversations should be made public.

Elaborating on this argument, the brief said the court should recognize that if it grants the committee's request, it would establish a trend allowing all 400 district court judges across the country to decide on questions of executive privilege.

The brief said that presidential claims to secrecy should not be limited to issues of international relations or national defense.

"It is just as essential that the President be able to talk openly with his advisers about domestic issues as about military or foreign affairs," the brief said.

## Nixon Picks Professor As Economic Adviser

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24 (AP).—President Nixon intends to name William J. Fellner, 68, a Yale University economics professor, to his Council of Economic Advisers, the White House announced today.

It confirmed by the Senate, Prof. Fellner would succeed Marina Whitman, who resigned from the three-member council last month.

Speed, cause them to fall from orbit and streak into the atmosphere toward the ocean.

Splashdown is expected at 6:30 p.m. EDT (GMT). Recovery will be tricky and complex for the astronauts. Two of four steering rockets on the Apollo spacecraft are disabled. The astronauts must fly the craft with only half its steering power.

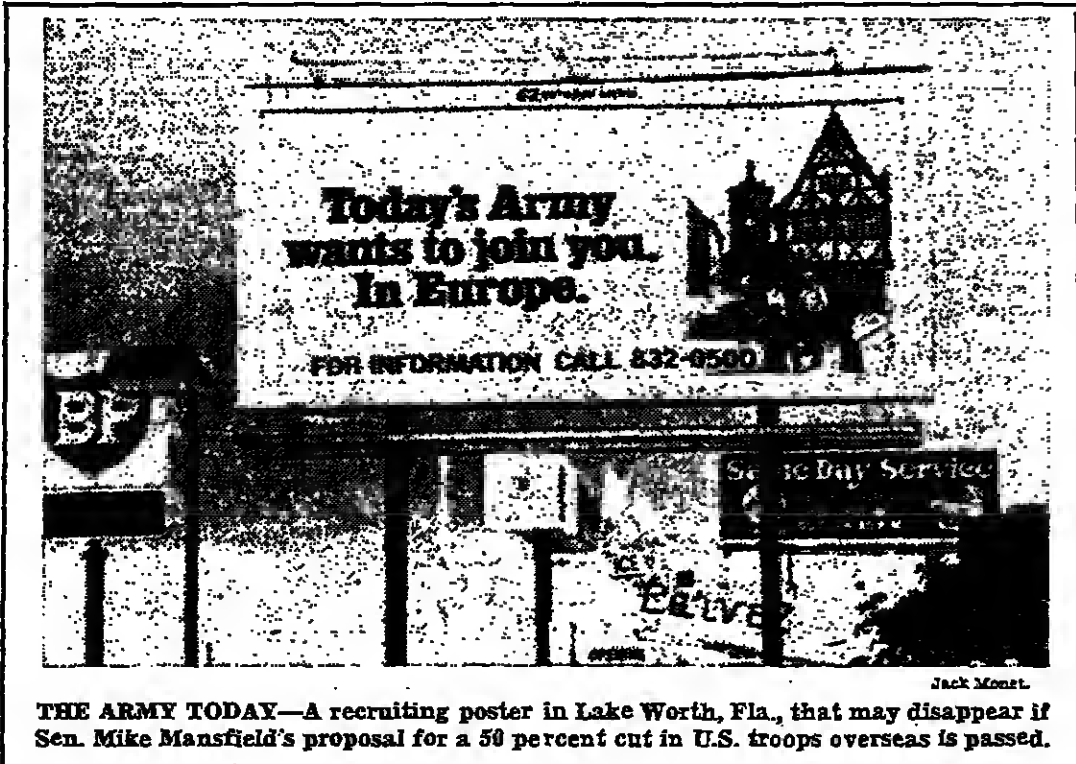
**Rocket Ready**  
Officials are confident that the spacecraft can fly the crippled craft to earth safely, but a rocket is poised at Cape Kennedy for a possible rescue mission and officials said it could be ready for launch within a week.

The prime recovery ship, the USS New Orleans, is already in the recovery area, awaiting the astronauts.

Shortly after splashdown, the New Orleans will maneuver along with the Apollo spacecraft and lift it on board with a crane. The astronauts will remain inside the Apollo craft until it is on the deck of the carrier.

Dr. Royce Hawkins, chief of the astronaut doctors, said he expects that the three men "will be very unsteady" as the result of their long stay in the weightlessness of space.

"They're going to have to take it slow," Dr. Hawkins said. He said the three have lost some muscle mass and are experiencing a slight degree of cardiovascular deconditioning as the result of weightlessness.



## Air Official Says U.S. Will Certify SST

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24 (Reuters).—Alexander Butterfield, Federal Aviation Administration chief, said today that the Anglo-French supersonic airliner Concorde was well on the way toward winning air certification in the United States.

"Concorde will be certified in the United States about the same time that it wins certification in Britain and France," he said. Certification is needed before an aircraft enters regular airline service.

Mr. Butterfield made his remark to newsmen as the airliner prepared to receive a stream of visitors at Washington's Dulles International Airport during the next two days.

Certification is expected in June, 1975, when the airliner will have completed 4,000 flying hours. It already has logged 3,100 flying hours, including more than one-third at twice the speed of sound.

The Concorde will go into commercial service in the late summer of 1975 with services from London to New York by British Airways and from Paris to New York by Air France, the only two airlines which, so far, have bought the supersonic plane.

The Concorde flew here from Dallas, Texas, yesterday, at subsonic speed. Present U.S. regulations forbid commercial supersonic flights.

**Record Broken**  
But the airliner, which has a cruising speed of 1,350 miles an hour, managed to break the subsonic record, covering the 1,036 miles between Dallas and Washington in 2 hours and 8 minutes, cutting 31 minutes from the flight time by conventional jets.

Robert Tamm, chairman of the Civil Aeronautics Board, who flew aboard the Concorde from Dallas to Washington, said he was sure the supersonic airliner would go into commercial service in the United States in due course.

"It's like a natural step into the future," he said.

The Concorde will return to Paris Wednesday.

**Leasing Possibilities**  
DALLAS, Sept. 24 (Reuters).—Talks are under way on leasing two and possibly four Concorde jets to an American and a Venezuelan airline, spokesmen for British Aircraft Corp. and Aerospaciale of France have reported.

The negotiations involve Braniff International of Dallas, the only U.S. airline retaining an option to buy the Concorde, and Viasa, Venezuela's national airline.

Braniff president Harding Lawrence says Concorde would be suitable for his company's flights from Los Angeles to Lima, Peru, and other South American capitals, but he refuses to commit himself "to buy or not to buy Concorde, to operate [lease] or not to operate it."

However, one French Concorde official says: "After operating Concorde on a lease basis, we are sure that the airlines involved would want to buy the plane."

## Hearing Set in Sudan In Slaying of Envoys

KHARTOUM, the Sudan, Sept. 24 (AP).—The pretrial hearing for 10 Palestinians accused of slaying the U.S. ambassador and two other diplomats in the Saudi Arabian Embassy here in March will open tomorrow but is expected to be adjourned almost immediately, court sources said today.

The hearing magistrates are expected to grant a defense request for an adjournment to allow formation of a new defense team. Nearly half of the 22 Sudanese lawyers making up the present defense counsel are under detention in connection with public disorders that occurred earlier this month after student uprisings.

**U.S.-Hungarian Talks**  
VIENNA, Sept. 24 (Reuters).—U.S. Commerce Secretary Frederick B. Dent today conferred with Josef Bilro, Hungarian foreign trade minister, in Budapest, on improving American-Hungarian trade relations.

## U.S. Draft Renewal Opposed As Volunteer Plan Is Pushed

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24 (NYT).—Sen. John C. Stennis, chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee, has called on Congress not to revive the military draft for at least two more years, until the concept of the all-volunteer armed services is given a "full test and fair trial."

The senator was a vigorous opponent of changing the military to a voluntary force when Congress held an extensive debate on renewal of the draft in 1971. The all-volunteer plan went into effect in December when President Nixon ended conscription.

In a speech prepared for delivery today when the Senate resumes debate on the military procurement bill, the Mississippi Democrat urged the military to make a special effort to see that they have done their best to make it [the all-volunteer concept] work.

**Failure on Quotas**  
Since the draft expired in December, the armed services have consistently been unable to attract their monthly quota of enlistments. Last month, for example, the Defense Department reported an enlistment rate that was 80 percent of the goal.

Sen. Stennis said that during a recent trip to Army bases in Hawaii and Washington State, he interviewed about 200 enlisted men and 10, enlisted women to find ways of increasing the military's manpower. People who

had enlisted told him that they did so for "adventure" and for the military's free vocational and educational opportunities, he said.

While monthly pay for an enlistee has been raised dramatically to attract recruits, the senator reported that this did not seem to be a "principal consideration" for enlisting.

Good living quarters were the main reason for re-enlistment, the senator said. Other factors included job retention, a chance for a new job, a 20-year retirement plan and possible bonus payment for re-enlisting, he said.

**Women's Role**  
The senator also said that young women who are willing to go into the service should be encouraged to do so. "It seems to me that they should be given more and more places and used more and more by the services—especially the Air Force and the Army—but not for combat," he said.

While the all-volunteer plan is being tested, the senator said, reserve and National Guard units should be made "more attractive and more effective" by improving equipment, transportation and supplies.

But the senator emphasized the need to maintain a high-quality armed force with a possible reduction in manpower, as advocated by some senators. "I'm willing to spend the same amount of money, if the quality is actually maintained," he said.

## Reagan Signs Bill Restoring Death Penalty in California

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 24 (AP).—A bill restoring the death penalty in California on a limited basis was signed today by Gov. Ronald Reagan.

Gov. Reagan said he regretted having to take the step but believed the measure would save lives.

The new law, which makes execution mandatory in 11 categories of murder, will be applied only to murders committed after the beginning of 1974.

"I'm sure we all regret the necessity of having to sign such a bill," Gov. Reagan said. "But I do have the feeling of satisfaction that comes from doing something that you know is right. There is no way of knowing how many lives of innocent, law-abiding citizens this legislation will save."

The Jan. 1, 1974, effective date in the bill will be 22 1/2 months since California's last death penalty law was nullified by the state supreme court, and 6 years, 13 months after the last execution in the San Quentin gas chamber.

**Sentences Changed**  
The new law will not affect the 103 men and five women now in prison in California, whose death sentences were changed to life imprisonment after the court ruling. They include Sirhan B. Sirhan, convicted assassin of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy, and five members of the Charles Manson family.

The new law may face a court battle. The American Civil Liberties Union has charged that it is "legally defective and unconstitutional."

California's previous death penalty was banned by a 6-1 decision of the California Supreme Court Feb. 18, 1972, on the grounds it was "cruel or unusual punishment" outlawed by the state constitution.

On June 29, 1972, the U.S. Supreme Court ruled 5 to 4 that the death penalty was presently imposed was unconstitutional.

The new law makes the death penalty mandatory in the following crimes: first-degree murder of a person guard or an on-duty peace officer, murder for

## Economist Favors Net-Worth Tax Limits Sought on U.S. Wealthiest 4%

By William Chapman

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24 (WP).—At the very top of the American wealth pyramid is an elite—only 4.4 percent of the population—the members of which own a great deal of what is worth owning in the United States.

They own 60 percent of all corporate stocks. They hold virtually all of the corporate bonds and foreign bonds. They own 77 percent of state and local bonds and 71 percent of all federal bonds, except savings bonds.

What's more, they hold a third of the nation's personal cash, a fourth of the real estate and 40 percent of noncorporate business assets.

Those details emerge from an unusual study by an economist who wants to see the wealth shared a little more evenly.

"I'm not saying there should be a perfectly equal distribution," James D. Smith of Pennsylvania State University says. "But there should be more evenness in the distribution. What I guess I want to do is even out a person's 'life-chances'—his chances of accumulating some of the good things."

"I don't have any trouble with a person accumulating some wealth during his lifetime, but I do have trouble with the way a relatively few people are able to accumulate an awful lot. I have trouble with the transmission of wealth."

**Focus on Wealth**  
Mr. Smith's study of the concentration of wealth was the focus during the weekend of scholars and others who share a common concern that too few are getting too much. It was sponsored by the People's Policy Center, a nonprofit organization devoted to examining the distribution of income, wealth and power. Its president is Fred R. Harris, the former senator from Oklahoma.

Mr. Smith calls the top 4.4 percent the "super-rich," but acknowledges that the label may be misleading. It includes everyone with a net worth of more than \$40,000, a bracket which embraces a group far larger than that composed of multimillionaires.

Still, he observes, more than 85 percent of Americans don't fit that category.

"Our perceptions of wealth in this country are misleading," he said in an interview. "We eat well and we stay in these nice hotels and we forget that most Americans don't live that way at all. I don't want to destroy these things—I just want to bring

more people in on them." More than half of Americans, he said, would end up with less than \$3,000 if they sold all their possessions and paid all their debts.

Mr. Smith conducted his study after obtaining the Internal Revenue Service's computer data tapes on federal estate tax returns.

Contrary to what many reformers contend, Mr. Smith's preliminary findings indicate that in the last two decades there has been no great increase in the degree of wealth concentration. There even has been a significant dispersion of the ownership of corporate stocks, he believes, although it may be due merely to the affluent investor's wariness of common stocks in the last five years.

The cure for concentration, according to Mr. Smith and other speakers at the conference, is a net-worth tax. He favors a graduated rate levied annually, with exemptions for people who have accumulated relatively little. It would "put some bounds" on the really large accumulations without affecting those who have made modest gains.

The conference heard a variety of other solutions for deconcentrating wealth, ranging from the "radical capitalism" of Louie Kelo, who favors encouraging workers to buy stock in their companies, to a public land-ownership plan designed to prevent big profits from accruing to big private owners.

Mr. Harris, who left the Senate this year, warned that large-scale economic power increasingly dominates politics. He observed that the Nixon administration's Cost of Living Council allowed a major increase in rolled steel prices in the same week that the President vetoed a bill raising minimum wages for the workers.

"You don't have to dwell on that long to realize where power lies in our society," Mr. Harris said. "Or how economic power translates easily into political power."

Mr. Harris called for a "new populist" coalition of working-class groups to form a political majority "with the express goal of diffusion of economic and political power."

## TV Advertising Of Little Cigars Banned in U.S.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24 (Reuters).—A ban on tobacco advertising on television and radio has been extended to cover "little cigars."

President Nixon signed a law banning commercials for little cigars, which have been plugged by the tobacco companies since cigarette commercials were barred about two years ago.

The government warned in a report this year on the hazards of smoking that little cigars may be as dangerous as cigarettes if the smoker inhales.

## Nixon Asks Rise In Gasoline Price

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24 (AP).—President Nixon told the Cost of Living Council today to act this week to increase the retail price of gasoline.

As some service stations closed down to protest his Phase-4 pricing policies, the President got assurances from the council director, John Dunlop, that the panel would try to speed up action on the issue.

White House Deputy Press Secretary Gerald L. Warren said the council already had concluded that an increase in retail gasoline prices was needed and had been following a timetable that would have placed the increase into effect Oct. 2.

"The President asked Dr. Dunlop to expedite this matter... to review the situation as quickly as possible and get a decision out this week," Mr. Warren said.

## Black Muslim Plane Crashes at Gary, Ind.

GARY, Ind., Sept. 24 (UPI).—A four-engine super-Constellation plane owned by Muhammad Speaks, the Black Muslim newspaper, crashed and burned today while landing at the Gary Municipal Airport, officials said.

Two persons were slightly injured in the crash, they said, when the plane burst into flames after the right landing gear failed to function during a landing attempt.

## Japanese Slides Kill 7

SAKODATE, Japan, Sept. 24 (AP).—Landslides touched off by a day of heavy rain have killed at least seven persons and left 10 missing in northern Japan, police reported today. Flooding also was reported in the area.

## Chief of Mission For U.S. in Cairo Returns Home

CAIRO, Sept. 24 (AP).—Marshall Wiley, acting head of the American Mission here, has quietly returned to the United States for home leave and reassignment, it was learned today.

His unannounced departure—left Thursday—means the U.S. mission has been reduced by two diplomats since June.

Last month, Washington officials suggested that Mr. Wiley, an Arabic linguist and veteran Middle East expert, would remain for some time. Sources said no replacement has been named.

Formal relations between Cairo and Washington were broken with the 1967 Arab-Israeli war, but Washington has maintained a small diplomatic mission here under the protection of the Spanish flag and Cairo operates in Washington under the Indian flag.

## Wallace Vetoes Move To Give Him Pension

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Sept. 24 (AP).—Gov. George C. Wallace has vetoed a bill passed during the recent session of the Alabama legislature, which would have provided a pension for governors disabled in office.

Mr. Wallace, who is paralyzed in both legs from bullet wounds received in an assassination attempt, had expressed his opposition to the proposal during the legislative session. It would have provided a pension equal to three-fourths of the \$25,000 annual salary paid to Alabama governors.

## Politician Denied Parole

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24 (AP).—The U.S. parole board today denied parole to former Rep. Cornelius E. Gallagher of New Jersey and ruled that he should serve his full sentence for attempting to evade income taxes. The board said Gallagher should remain in prison until his sentence expires on Jan. 24, 1975.

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## The Letter Killeth

It is not easy to understand why Mr. Kissinger, in April, proposed a "new Atlantic charter." In a symbolic sense, his suggestion was good, since the Atlantic community has undergone many changes, both in form and in substance, since it began to be recognized during World War II that there were many potentially useful ties binding Western Europe and North America. But why try to find some precise verbal formula in which to state what Mr. Kissinger called a "new consensus," addressed to "new conditions"? There was, and is much to be done in unassuming ways to determine just what those conditions are, and mean, as well as much practical activity still unaccomplished in shaping the consensus.

The effort by the European Economic Community to draft its version of a new charter gives ample evidence of what is lacking in re-establishing the relationship among the members of the Atlantic community, as well as the perils of stating those lacks in a formal document—even one designed to gloss over its own inadequacies. For the Nine have spent more words in describing the nature of their own organization than in exploring its association with the United States—however much they may emphasize that the two are "closely linked."

The letter killeth. Mr. Nixon should know that all too well—both he and his opponents are pushing the letter of the U.S. Constitution with respect to the powers assigned to the three branches of government to the danger point that their predecessors always avoided. They are pressing into that gray area of government where mutual exercise of restraint has hitherto concealed the absence of any definitive words in the con-

stitution on the ultimate authority of executive, legislative and judiciary bodies.

Why, therefore, should the even more complex status of the nations, and international agencies and agreements, that comprise the Atlantic community be explored and codified in a way that would reveal how much of its being and functioning depends on statesmanship and good judgment, how little on phrases?

It would seem that Mr. Kissinger's idea was to reveal how much stronger were the bonds holding Western Europe and the United States than those he and his President were just beginning to forge with the Soviet Union and China. This was to be a statement—after a Nixon visit to Europe—that would place the communiques after the Peking and Moscow visits in perspective. But the limited diplomacy of those visits was dramatic simply because it took place at all—for Western Europe, which revived in the shadow of American military strength and the aid of the Marshall Plan, a new Atlantic charter could only be anti-climatic.

It would seem that Mr. Nixon recognizes this. At least, he is being advised against the European trip, and it appears likely to be postponed, since its results will so obviously be less spectacular than last year's travels. This may well not be the whole, or even the most important reason why Mr. Nixon prefers to remain in the United States; the year of Watergate could reasonably have supplanted the year of Europe on his calendar. After all what is really significant is not whether the President unpacks his bags, but whether the American forces on the Continent will start packing theirs. And against that the President has set his face.

## Effective Foreign Aid Policy

The United States may never have been better situated to conduct responsible and effective foreign aid policy. For one thing, very few people have illusions left about what marvels can be performed; experience has produced at last an appropriate modesty and realism, on the part of recipients as well as contributors. Secondly, a broader understanding has taken root in the United States of the part which development assistance plays in improving the atmosphere in which issues of trade, money and investments are worked out with the poorer countries. Finally, the agencies and methods of aid have been subjected to hard scrutiny and, although the process of modernization is inherently as political as it is scientific, these agencies and methods have been continuously refined.

In practical terms, what this means is that the Congress is well justified in looking at the various requests for development assistance which are before it now with some substantial confidence. Of these requests, the foreign aid bill is especially interesting. It passed the House and goes to the Senate floor shortly—though, regrettably, with a good bit less money than was voted in the House. The bill incorporates a "new look" meant to steer spending away from capital projects toward programs more directly affecting people's lives—in farming, family planning and the like. This change in emphasis emerged from a deep feeling on the part of many congressmen that aid was not reaching down adequately to improve the living standards of the very poor. Whether the aid agency, which would be renamed the Mutual Development and Cooperation Agency, can in fact carry out the changes directed in the pending legislation is, of course, crucial. The agency's new director-designate, Daniel Parker, who replaced the able and conscientious John Hannah, has yet to be confirmed. He did not have a hand in devising the new approach he will be expected to implement. The agency will be on clear notice, however, that the Congress expects results.

It is through the multilateral development banks, to be sure, that most American

development assistance now flows. These banks are not without their special weaknesses, not the least of which is their vulnerability to American political pressure. But they have become essential to the process of transferring capital and technology to the countries least able to generate these resources on their own. Adequate participation in the work of these banks has become, in turn, essential to the world standing of the United States. This has very little to do with the old and simplistic cold-war notion of winning friends and influencing people abroad. It has a great deal to do with creating the mutual confidence in international relations which is required in a time of détente.

The United States is a year behind in putting up its fair share—a share now reduced, by the way, from 40 percent to one-third—of the World Bank's soft-loan outlet, the International Development Association. The Congress last year approved only half the funds pledged to the Inter-American Development Bank, and it left the Asian Development Bank some \$100 million in the lurch. (The Asian Bank and the World Bank, according to Treasury Secretary George Shultz, "are prepared to head a group of member nations to mobilize resources from many capital-exporting countries for reconstruction aid to Indochina.") Of \$15 million previously pledged to the African Development Bank, not a nickel has yet been forwarded.

This is an embarrassing and disturbing record. These banks represent not only a good part of the future for the countries which borrow from them. They represent essential strands in the web which ties the United States increasingly tightly to the poor nations of the world. For markets, for investment opportunities, for their resources and in many other ways involving international economic and political cooperation, the United States needs firm relations with these nations. Support for the development banks is an investment in our own self-interest.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## International Opinion

### Censorship in South Africa

When South African newspapers are told by the government to "put their house in order" this is an instruction to conduct self-censorship. The threat implied in this order has now been made more explicit by Mr. Vorster with the statement he will legislate to close newspapers guilty of racial

incitement. The Rand Daily Mail, which in particular is the target of the government's campaign, has rightly said that South African newspapers already censor themselves to conform with the law; but the paper is not prepared . . . "to stop exposing the failures of his separate development policy."

—From the Guardian (London).

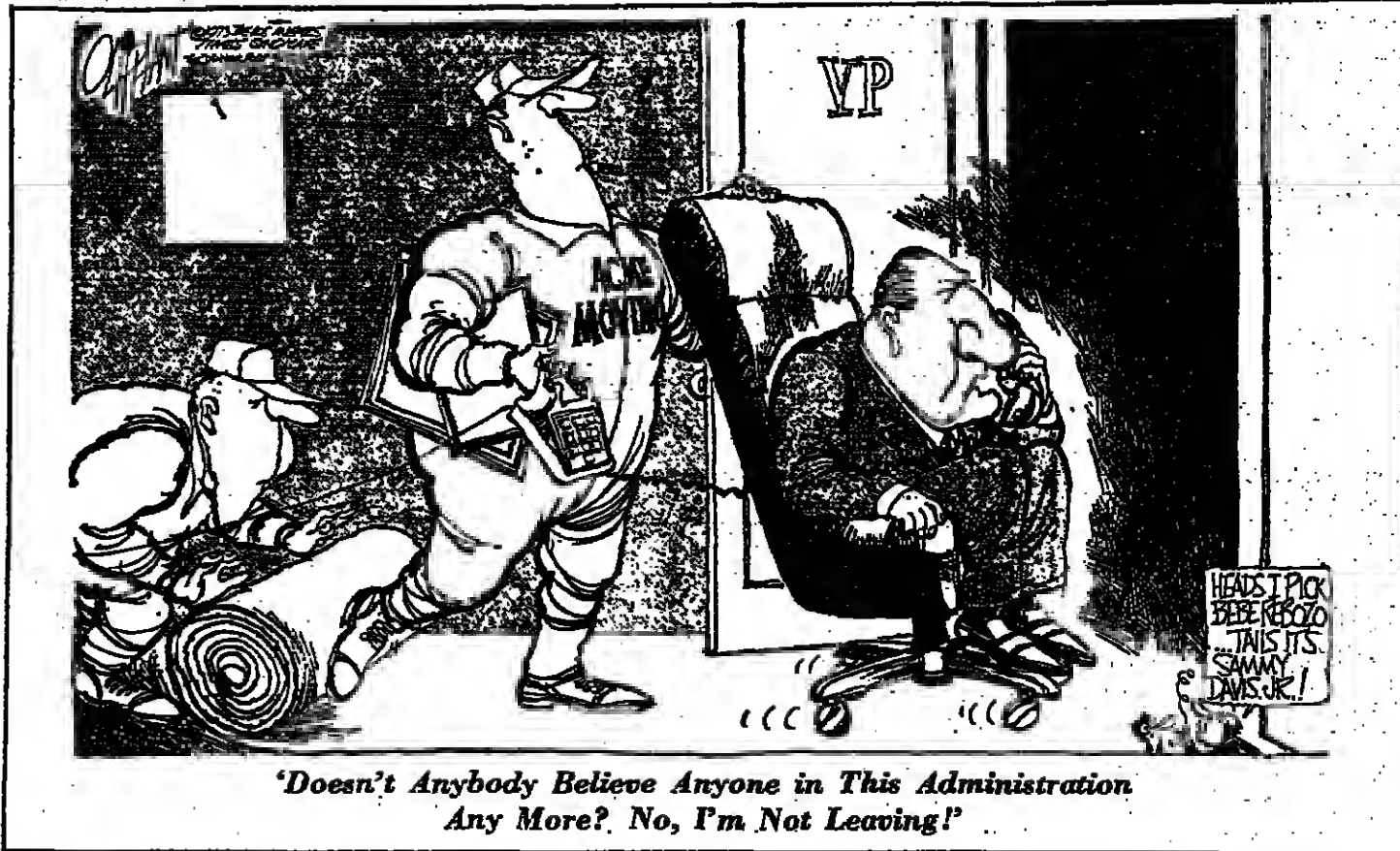
## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

September 25, 1898  
NEW YORK—Few men in any country have attempted as much in so brief a space of time as Col. Roosevelt. He was Police Commissioner of New York, Assistant Secretary of the Navy and Lieutenant-colonel of an unmounted volunteer cavalry regiment at Santiago de Cuba. He was a jingo against Spain from the outset. He has conducted a police force, a naval force and an army force. He is most certainly a leader of men.

### Fifty Years Ago

September 25, 1923  
NEW YORK—Automobile manufacturers in the United States set a new record for the first eight months of the present year, for the output was more than double the entire year of 1921, and nearly 100,000 more than the whole of 1922, according to Department of Commerce statistics just released. Since the first of the year there have been 2,651,086 passenger cars and 258,771 trucks and buses manufactured and sold.



## Some Perspective on U.S. Official Feuding

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON—In all the furor over the President's apparent effort to shift the Vice-President out of office, one important fact has been rather generally overlooked: Feuding between the chief executive and his gentleman-in-waiting is characteristic, not uncommon.

True, this situation is another of Mr. Nixon's "historic firsts." Never before has a vice-president been under investigation on such serious charges and never before has there been such open discussion of a president's wish that the vice-president resign.

But, putting aside this specific and historically unique problem, the coolness that has grown between the two-time ticket-mates is so predictable as to be routine. In the relationship of president and vice-president, familiarity almost always breeds contempt.

Franklin Roosevelt dumped Vice-President John Nance Garner and Henry Wallace, and both of them responded by challenging his right to rule his own party's convention.

Harry Truman looked the other way while the labor leaders put the knife to the presidential hopes of his loyal VP, Alben Barkley, and then engineered the nomination of his own choice, Adlai Stevenson.

In 1954, Dwight Eisenhower told Richard Nixon he would like him to step down from the vice-presidency to a cabinet post—any one except Secretary of State—and Mr. Nixon was so angry, biographers Hess and Maza say, that he "planned to quit public life in disgust." Then, Eisenhower relented.

After three years as John Kennedy's vice-president, Lyndon Johnson was, in the words of biographer Evans and Novak, "glowing and morose about his future." He walked into the office of a Texas congressman in early October (1963) and complained, "Why does the White House have it in for me?"

**Humphrey's Role**  
The humiliations that Hubert Humphrey suffered in his tenure as Johnson's vice-president—being dropped from meetings and frozen out of conversations when he was to be a guest—were not the only humiliations he suffered. He was even excluded from the White House line—contributed ineffectually to the wreckage of Humphrey's presidential bid.

Considering the disparate personalities involved in these continuing controversies, the only sensible conclusion is that there is something inherently self-destructive in the relationship between these offices.

It is fairly obvious what it is. Presidents treat their vice-presidents like dirt because no good politician likes to give power to someone he cannot control. A president who will hand vast authority to staff members will

give the vice-president only crumbs because he can fire a staff member, but he can't fire a vice-president. So he keeps the vice-president on a leash by giving him nothing important to do, and the Vice, inevitably, fumes.

The second reason the partnership turns to poison is that no one can ever bring himself to love a potential successor. What is true of congressional committee chairmen, railway engineers, reporters and movie stars is also true of presidents—they hate the thought that anyone can truly replace them. Consciously or not, they place barriers in the way of vice-presidential succession, and effective barriers they are.

Not since Martin Van Buren in 1836 has a sitting vice-presi-

dent been elected to the presidency. Mr. Nixon and Mr. Humphrey are the latest in a long line to try but fail to use the stepping stone to the Oval Office.

If this rule of human relationship is recognized, the constitutional consequences are also clear. What would make sense would be a constitutional amendment that takes the vice-president out of competition for the presidency by making him ineligible to run for the office. Instead of ambitious younger men going on the ticket and suffering miserably if elected to the No. 2 job, the vice-presidential nomination would customarily be given to a broadly admired senior statesman, who might well be accepted by the president as a personal adviser. That admirable elder (say, an Averell Harriman among today's

Democrats or a Henry Cabot Lodge among Republicans) would be available to serve as an interim president, in case the president died in office. But there would have to be provision for a special election within a short time to choose someone else to fill out the term.

### Logical Method

That would be a logical method to eliminate the conditions that now make life in the vice-presidency all but intolerable and feuds between president and vice-president all but inevitable.

But, this being a country that prefers politics to logic, we will probably keep the system we have—and discover, to our continual amazement, that presidents and vice-presidents just don't seem to get along.

## Realism in Détente

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON—In granting trade advantages to the Soviet Union, should the United States require concessions to human rights? As Congress grapples with that profound question, it is important to remember the human realities involved. Hence a story.

Valery Panov is one of the great ballet dancers of the world. He and his exquisite young wife, Galina, were with the Kirov company in Leningrad when they applied for exit visas for Israel. Panov was immediately dismissed from the Kirov, harassed, forbidden to dance anywhere—a sentence of psychological destruction for that proud physical being.

Before Leonid Brezhnev came to the United States last year, the Panovs were told that they would get their visas if they still had all publicity about their cases during the summer, as they did. On Aug. 9 that commitment was officially confirmed to an American visitor in Moscow, Robert Abrams, borough president of the Bronx, N.Y. A Soviet deputy interior minister named Viktorov, with other high officials present, told Abrams that Panov "will positively be able to leave."

**Rejected Again**  
Last month the authorities again rejected the Panovs' visa application. Two weeks ago Panov was told that he might still be allowed to go alone, if he abandoned Galina. He said no.

Henry Kissinger is fighting in Congress against any conditions on American trade concessions to the Soviet Union. In answer to questions at his confirmation hearings he suggested that the

United States, rather than trying to "transform the domestic structure of societies with which we deal," should aim to affect "the foreign policy of those societies."

The Panov story indicates one major fallacy in that Kissinger proposition: It is not possible to divide a system like the Soviet Union's into neat "domestic" and "foreign" aspects. A powerful government that breaks its word at home, that practices vindictive cruelty toward its own citizens without any moral or political scruples, can hardly be trusted abroad. That lesson ought to have been learned for good in the 1930s.

It is of course not only the arbitrary barriers to Jewish emigration that arouse concern about the Soviet Union. The violent suppression of dissent, the fearful inhibitions on contacts with foreigners—these things are disturbing in foreign policy terms precisely because a society so isolated is not likely to be a rational and reliable partner in international life.

### Western Aims

For those very reasons, opening the Soviet system to a freer flow of ideas and persons has been a major aim of Western policy for years. It is, for example, at the current European Security Conference. Those who feel strongly about pursuing that goal are not against détente; they only fear what Andrei Sakharov, the Soviet scientist, has rightly called "the danger of seeming détente, not accompanied by increased trust or democratization."

But would it be effective to

put conditions on American trade concessions?

One idea that should be got out of the way is the notion that strong public action may hurt the victims of oppression, that appeals for them should be left to "quiet diplomacy." We know by now that Soviet officials are moved not by deferential politeness but by firmness and fear of embarrassment.

And the victims themselves want to take the risk. Twelve distinguished Soviet Jews have just rejected "quiet diplomacy" as useless and called for "open public struggle." One man who signed the statement was Benjamin Levich, a high-ranking scientist who has suffered the cruelest of retributions for wanting to emigrate. His 24-year-old son, Yegor, who was awaiting an operation for a severe intestinal disorder, was seized on the street, conscripted into the army and taken to a camp in the Arctic. He is still there, doing hard labor, though he may have a tumor suspected of malignancy.

There are limits, severe ones, on what the United States can do. We cannot "transform the domestic structure" of the Soviet Union, but we can try to obtain respect for certain minimum democratic principles. And whether we succeed will depend not on abstractions but on bargaining realities.

### Eager Russians

In terms of those realities we are in a strong position. The Soviet Union is obviously eager for American trade and investment. Despite a good deal of bluster, for instance, it suspended the exit tax on emigrants. As Sakharov said, "The Soviet Union is the interested party, and it is bluffing hard. It is very important that the Western countries should make full use of their trump cards."

Nor need we feel any compunction about hard bargaining. In a negotiation about arms control, there is mutual advantage to be gained. But when the Russians come to us for an economic transaction, we are quite entitled to see a quid pro quo.

Finally, this has to be said. It would be one thing if issues of human rights had never been raised in connection with the trade bill, but it is another once they have. For Congress to turn a blind eye now would be taken by Soviet leaders as legitimizing their view of law and humanity.

## The Truman Model as President

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON—The speculation about a possible pinch-hitter to succeed Vice-President Agnew reveals an extraordinary confusion in thinking about the problems of national leadership, for the emphasis has been on well-known names—on Connally or Rockefeller or some other political star. But the true starting point ought to be the national condition. Analysis of the national condition suggests that what the country needs is not as much a star as an ordinary man who has it in him to tell the truth.

The national condition finds chief expression in a wide range of anomalies. For one thing, there is the swollen, imperial presidency. A flock of homes, a fleet of planes and an array of incredible communications equipment plus total command of the armed forces have imparted to the President and his entourage a power unknown in history. As Walter Mondale, the Minnesota Democrat, put it in a thoughtful speech to the Senate last week: "The presidency has become larger than life and larger than law."

But a second feature of the national condition is the almost automatic disposition of people in authority to tell lies in the name of presidential power. Watergate, of course, is a spectacular case in point. And you would have thought that the unweaving of the scandal would have imparted to the President and his entourage a power unknown in history. As Walter Mondale, the Minnesota Democrat, put it in a thoughtful speech to the Senate last week: "The presidency has become larger than life and larger than law."

### Phone Tap

When it became known that the President had used the Secret Service to tap the phone of his brother, the White House almost automatically issued a full story, denied by the Secret Service, to the effect that the tapping was part of the protection of the President.

A third related anomaly is the vast number of insoluble problems heaped high on the President's desk. Inflation is a supreme example. Prices have risen further and faster than almost anybody imagined possible. The source of the price pressure is not something familiar, such as wage demands or monopolistic policies. It lies in a worldwide shortage of primary products.

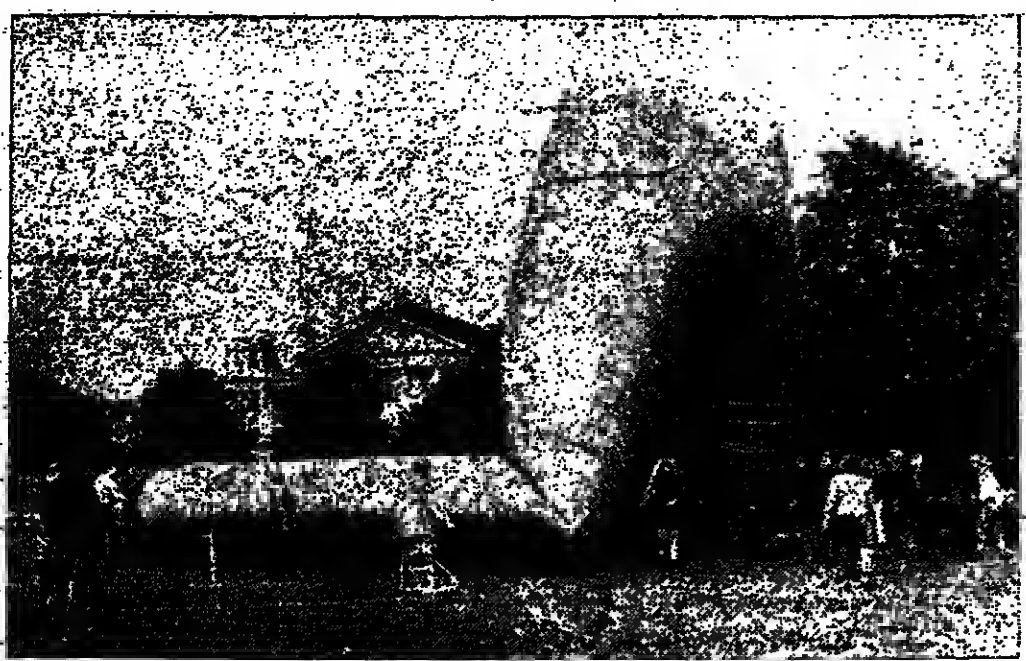
What can be said about inflation can be said about a whole range of other issues. Answers to the problems of crime, health, housing, cities, transit, not to mention Cambodia, Laos or Chile, elude confident prescription. Probably the one sure thing is that nobody in an official position ever says—namely, that we don't know the answers. Responsibility for these anomalies in our national life cannot be fixed on any single president. All of our recent leaders have played a part. Mr. Nixon has contributed not a little to the atmosphere of mistrust and the cynical purveying of falsehood. President Johnson, in the name of the Great Society, took into the presidency a whole lot of problems beyond the range of political solution. President Kennedy indulged in a rhetoric that falsified what leadership could truly accomplish. President Eisenhower played the major role in building a presidency larger than life.

But if total blame cannot be confidently assigned to any single administration, at least we know what to avoid in the future. We need to avoid a leader unsure of himself, one who constantly feels he has to prove his mettle by promising the impossible. We should shrink from a wheeler-dealer type who, for the opportunity, however compromised, takes positions independent of whether they are right or wrong. We should be on guard against programmatic liberals, heirs to the Great Society, who believe that government can cure the many ailments which now beset our society. Finally, we must be wary of charismatic figures, who despite themselves by charm or style create unrealistic expectations.

What the country needs, in other words, is a modest man prepared to do the best he can. In a negotiable about arms control, there is mutual advantage to be gained. But when the Russians come to us for an economic transaction, we are quite entitled to see a quid pro quo.

Finally, this has to be said. It would be one thing if issues of human rights had never been raised in connection with the trade bill, but it is another once they have. For Congress to turn a blind eye now would be taken by Soviet leaders as legitimizing their view of law and humanity.





JUMBO JEANS—A pair of inflatable blue jeans, 48 feet high, at Amsterdam show.

## Chilean Poet Pablo Neruda Is Dead

(Continued from Page 1)

of Latin America, for he wrote of the geography and the textures of the continent. Neruda, who was frequently said to be one of his country's greatest poets, was born in 1904.

As a regionalist, he was found by critics to transcend regionalism, and many critics regarded Mr. Neruda as the greatest living poet of the Spanish language.

Mr. Neruda won election to the national Senate in 1944 as a Communist and began a lifelong career of efforts to reduce the influence of the United States there and in Latin America. He wrote exposes of Chilean politicians and went into exile.

His most polemical verse was often the verse least appreciated by critics. Many said that his tendency toward Communist orthodoxy delayed his Nobel Prize, for which he had been nominated several times before he won.

But the range of his poetry was always undeniable. He began his career with "Twilight" and "Twenty Poems of Love and a Song of Despair," which were youthful poems to many, in the sense that they relied on adolescent, romantic longings in the context of conventional metrical style.

In 1933, Mr. Neruda published one of his greatest works, "Residencia en la Tierra" ("Residence on Earth"), which was hailed as among the finest surrealist poetry ever written. In it, he spoke of the Chilean landscape on real, imaginary and strangely metaphorical levels.

He repeated many of these techniques in one of his longest poems in 10 cycles, "Of the Maestros," one of his principal critics and translators wrote that the verse "rises on the debris of the Old World celebrating in ex-

tended, rolling lines an Edenic nature with its rivers, jungles, beasts and plants" and a history of South America from earliest years to the present.

Mr. Neruda's original name was Ricardo Eliecer Neftali Reyes y Basoalto. He was born on July 12, 1904, in Parral, a small agricultural community in southern Chile.

When he was a year old, his father, a railroad man, moved the family to the densely forested area to the south, from where Mr. Neruda was to draw much of the imagery of his poetry.

At 15, he submitted his first poem to a magazine, signing the name Pablo Neruda—taking the surname from a Czech short-story writer, Jan Neruda.

Entered Contests

In Santiago at Chile's leading teachers' college, Mr. Neruda entered poetry contests and began his preoccupation, in verse, with the brooding themes of love, death and the passage of time. "Twenty Poems of Love and a Song of Despair," published in 1924, is thought by critics to mark his first transition into a more personal style.

He continued to publish stories, prose poems and regular verse in the 1920s. In 1927, he was appointed to the consular service and was assigned successively to Burma, Ceylon, the Dutch East Indies and Buenos Aires. In 1934, he was sent to Spain, where he collaborated with Federico Garcia Lorca, among others, on a poetry magazine.

The Spanish Civil War pushed Mr. Neruda into his more engaged poetical stance. "Since then," he later wrote, "I have been convinced that it is the poet's duty to take his stand along with the

people in their struggle to transform society, betrayed into chaos by its rulers, into an orderly existence based upon political, social and economic democracy."

Mr. Neruda was recalled to Chile for overstepping his authority in Spain. Later, he served as consul in Mexico before returning home again in 1944 to take an active role in the Communist party.

In the 1950s, he traveled in Europe, China and the Soviet Union and wrote his "Odas Elementales," which returns to simple celebrations of ordinary objects, sights and smells.

In 1968, he toured the United States for the first time and was received ecstatically at poetry readings in New York.

—STEVEN K. WEISMAN.

### Fuller Warren

MIAMI, Sept. 24 (UPI).—Former Florida Gov. Fuller Warren, 67, was found dead yesterday, apparently of natural causes, in his hotel suite here.

Mr. Warren served as Florida's governor from 1949 to 1953.

### José de Castro

PARIS, Sept. 24 (UPI).—José de Castro, 65, internationally known Brazilian nutrition expert and former chairman of the UN Food and Agriculture Organization, died here today.

Mr. de Castro was the author of "Geography of Hunger," a best-selling book, and other works condemning the differences in living standards between the developed and underdeveloped nations.

He taught human geography at the School of Sciences and Philosophy at the Rio de Janeiro University before World War II. He later became director of the Brazilian Institute of Nutrition before being chairman of the council of the UN Food and Agriculture Organization in 1952-56.

## Lord Rothschild Warns Britain On Its Economy

LONDON, Sept. 24 (Reuters).—Lord Rothschild, one of the government's top economic planners, warned today that Britain could become one of the poorest countries in Europe by 1993—unless it gave up dreams of grandeur.

Lord Rothschild was speaking as head of the Central Planning Review Staff, the so-called government "think tank."

He predicted that by 1985 Britain would have half the economic weight of France or West Germany and that its gross national product would roughly equal Italy's unless it stopped acting as though it were still a wealthy nation.

Several British projects were classed by Lord Rothschild as luxuries, which should be looked at again. Among these he mentioned the supersonic aircraft Concorde and the nuclear reactor program.

## French Team Finds Ruins of Hittite City

ANKARA, Sept. 24 (Reuters).—A French archaeologist today said he had discovered the remains of the ancient Hittite city of Tarhuna in southern Turkey.

Prof. Emmanuel Laroche, of the French Archaeological Institute in Istanbul, said his team discovered the city during excavations at Meydanlık Castle, near the Mediterranean port of Samsat.

Tarhuna, the "City of the Storm God," was mentioned in Hittite tablets but its whereabouts had been a mystery. The city dates to 1300 B.C.

Prof. Laroche said his party found masonry, huge columns and a relief depicting the Hittite King Muwatalli and inscribed "The Great King of the Hittites."

He said little remained of the city as it had been largely destroyed during the Byzantine period.

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## Cambodia Asks U.S. to Use Bombing Funds for Aid Rise

By Sydney H. Schanberg

PHNOM PENH, Sept. 24 (NXT).—A Cambodian government official, saying "We are short of many things," appealed to the United States today to increase its military aid by the amount that Washington used to spend on bombing—which the Cambodians estimated at \$1 million a day.

U.S. military aid now is estimated at somewhat under \$200 million a year.

The Lon Nol government said that the bombing—which was halted by congressional prohibition on Aug. 15—had cost the Americans \$1 million a day, and, therefore, "the United States has gained about \$80 million monthly since the bombing stopped."

This was the first time that the Cambodian regime has asked publicly for additional military assistance. The U.S. Embassy later confirmed that the Phnom Penh government had asked for more aid but declined to give details. Embassy officials, however, seemed surprised by the nature of today's proposal.

The proposal was put forward in response to a newsmen's question at a news conference given by Information Minister Sim Chhum.

The minister was asked if the Cambodian government considered current American aid sufficient and, if not, how much additional aid was sought and in what form.

Mr. Chhum replied: "Before, as

you know, we received air support from the United States. If I am not mistaken, the cost of this support was about \$1 million a day. Since Aug. 15, the army of the Khmer Republic has had to face the enemy alone. It must play the role the U.S. Air Force used to play. So it is true we are short of many things."

"With just quick arithmetic, I can show that the United States has gained about \$30 million monthly since the bombing stopped. If the United States helped us to strengthen our forces with this amount of money, or at least part of it, I think this would be wonderful."

The information minister, arguing that the survival of the Lon Nol government was crucial to the non-Communist world, went on to develop the domino thesis that if the Communists succeeded in taking over in Cambodia or in all of Indochina, "they would not stop there."

"They have an ambition to expand," he said, "and now the countries close to Indochina are beginning to worry about the situation."

### Embassy Comment

Asked for comment, the U.S. Embassy, while confirming that the Lon Nol government was seeking more aid, said: "As a matter of policy, we do not discuss individual requests but note that the two governments are in continuous dialogue on military and economic assistance matters so that the programs can be re-

## Oregon Faces Dim Christmas

GLENN BEACH, Ore., Sept. 24 (AP).—Gov. Tom McCall, in a move to prevent possible winter power blackouts, ordered an end yesterday to the use of electricity for decorative and commercial display lighting throughout Oregon.

Mr. McCall issued the ban after announcing that his request last month for voluntary cutbacks in the use of electrical energy had not produced savings "of the magnitude necessary to protect economic, health and social welfare."

The Pacific Northwest faces the prospect of winter power blackouts because water levels at reservoirs at the region's hydroelectric dams are the lowest in history.

responsive to changing needs and situations. The overall level of military and economic programs is, of course, governed by congressional appropriations."

The Nixon administration has asked Congress for \$170 million for military aid to Cambodia in fiscal 1974, which began July 1.

Acknowledged military aid last year was believed to be in the same vicinity or slightly lower (the Pentagon has not yet released the amount), but this did not include the cost of the bombing. Economic aid generally runs around or somewhat under \$700 million a year.

## Red Force Overruns Base Held by 400 Saigon Troops

SAIGON, Sept. 24 (AP).—North Vietnamese troops, advancing behind a curtain of artillery fire, overran a government ranger base in the Central Highlands of South Vietnam during the weekend, the Saigon command announced today.

Lt. Col. Le Trung Hien, chief spokesman for the command, reported radio contact with the Le Minh ranger base, 23 miles west of Pleiku city, was lost late Saturday afternoon after five hours of heavy fighting.

The base, nine miles from the Cambodian border, was defended by a battalion of about 400 rangers, about half of them Montagnard tribesmen, Col. Hien said.

The North Vietnamese attack opened with a heavy artillery barrage that knocked out a number of base installations, including the radio antenna, Col. Hien reported.

Waves of infantry rushed the wire perimeter after the shelling and radio contact with the defenders was lost at 5:45 p.m. Saturday, the spokesman said.

"We believe the base was overrun," Col. Hien said, but he reported reconnaissance aircraft have since spotted surviving elements of the ranger battalion still operating in the area around the base.

He estimated the size of the Communist-led force at several battalions but said there were no reports of tanks being involved in the fighting. The type of artillery used in the battle was not identified.

It was the first time a government camp of battalion size has been overrun in South Vietnam since the Jan. 28 cease-fire and it could touch off a surge of fighting in the Central Highlands region.

"It is our principle to do the best we can to retake any territory which has been captured by the Communists since the cease-fire," Col. Hien said.

He reported the attackers probably belonged to North Vietnam's 32nd Division, which is known to be operating in Pleiku and Kontum provinces.

"The base is located on an infiltration corridor and we believe they wanted to get rid of it to make their infiltration of war materials and troops into Pleiku and Kontum easier," he said.

Col. Hien said he did not believe the North Vietnamese attack was the signal for a general offensive and it was seen rather as part of a continuing Communist campaign to grab territory and control population in the Central Highlands region, particularly along key supply routes.

A government communiqué reported 77 cease-fire violations by the Communists in the 24 hours ending this morning.

A spokesman for the Viet Cong delegation in Saigon said he had no information on the reported attack on the Le Minh base.

In Cambodia, the military command today reported clashes with insurgents at several points around Phnom Penh's defense perimeter.



## Capitalist in charge of our Moscow office.

Chase Manhattan, of course, is the first U.S. bank with an office in the U.S.S.R. And Al Wentworth is the Chase Senior V.P. who runs it—in Moscow.

Every morning at 8:30, Wentworth leaves the six-room apartment on Leninsky Boulevard he shares with his wife Nancy, and makes the 25-minute commute to the Chase office at 1 Karl Marx Square where like his counterparts back home, he goes through the N.Y. Times and London Financial Times before tackling the morning mail. Many letters these days are about Chase clients in the States and elsewhere interested in the business potential of the Soviet Union. (It's possible that this year Soviet purchases in the U.S. will top those of any other country, including Japan and Germany.)

As a result of this interest, Wentworth and his second in command, Richard Buckley, will track down via phone and letter the appropriate Soviet bureaus and officials most likely to be interested. Like Chase bankers in New York, London or Tokyo, they make contacts, open doors and see that clients see the right man.

The rest of the morning might be taken up with a Japanese, South American or European Chase customer passing through to get first-hand information

about the currency and financing complexities of Soviet trade. (One hour is always reserved for Wentworth's Russian language lesson.)

Lunch is at a local hotel. Sandwiches are rare, but salads and seafood are excellent, and the local ice cream, Wentworth reports, is sinfully superb.

Wentworth's afternoons often involve the affairs of one of the Moscow offices more important clients—the Soviet Government. Chase recently made the first major direct term loan by a U.S. bank to the Bank for Foreign Trade of the U.S.S.R. (It was for \$86 million to finance the export of U.S. equipment for the Kama River Truck Foundry.) So Wentworth keeps in close touch with the State Bank and the Bank for Foreign Trade. In addition, there are the many requests from Soviet officials doing their own exploration of trade possibilities.

By 5:30 or so, Al Wentworth calls it quits, packs up his attaché case, and heads for home, dinner and maybe a night out with a customer at the Bolshoi. Another day, another ruble.

In an increasingly complex financial world, you have a friend at Chase Manhattan.



## British Expert on Explosives Is 1st Fatality in Bomb Wave

LONDON, Sept. 24 (AP).—A British Army explosives expert died yesterday in a Birmingham hospital from injuries suffered a week ago when a bomb exploded while he was attempting to defuse it.

It was the first fatality as a result of the wave of terrorist attacks in England since Aug. 18. At least 30 persons have been injured by bombs, letter bombs and incendiaries, for which Scotland Yard has blamed the Irish Republican Army's Provisional wing.

The dead officer was Capt. Ronald Wilkinson, 31, who underwent a five-hour operation after the explosion Sept. 17.

In Northern Ireland, mean-

while, a car bomb exploded outside a hotel in the town of Ballymotech late last night, wrecking the building. Police received a tip shortly before the blast and evacuated the area.

The British Army's chief ammunition officer, Lt. Col. MacKenzie Orr, said that his men have deactivated one-third of the bombs planted in the province this year.

He said that 697 bombs containing more than 28,000 pounds of explosives have been detonated, while 377 bombs with 22,000 pounds of explosives were defused.

Warehouse Bombed

BELFAST, Sept. 24 (UPI).—Gunmen bombed a sugar warehouse today in a Belfast suburb. The explosion wrecked the building but caused no casualties, police said.

Four gunmen drove a bomb-laden car into the loading bay of the Tate and Lyle sugar warehouse in the suburb of Glengormley, shouting a warning that sent workers fleeing, police said. The bomb exploded 10 minutes later, wrecking the warehouse and setting it afire.

## Winds Fan Fires In West Sicily

PALERMO, Sicily, Sept. 24 (AP).—Fires raged on the western tip of Sicily today spurred on by 50-mile-an-hour winds. Three firemen were hospitalized, one in critical condition.

Dozens of homes and hotels were evacuated as flames swept through woods and fields around Palermo and Trapani.

Part of Palermo's railroad station burned this morning. Three firemen were overcome by smoke. The station's fire reportedly developed in some nearby shanties and spread to piles of railroad ties.

Train service to and from Palermo was disrupted and all flights were canceled at Palermo's Punta Raisi Airport.

**Bonn Group to Moscow**

BONN, Sept. 24 (UPI).—A West German parliamentary delegation, headed by Annemarie Renger, parliament president, today went to Moscow on a one-week visit to the Soviet Union. The delegation included Herbert Wehner, parliamentary leader of Chancellor Willy Brandt's Social Democratic party.

## Reds Reported In 1st Violation Of Laos Truce

VIENTIANE, Laos, Sept. 24 (UPI).—North Vietnamese and pro-Communist Pathet Lao troops violated the Laotian cease-fire today for the first time since it was signed on Sept. 14, the Defense Ministry said.

Rebel troops attacked the headquarters of a private army serving the neutralist government and financed by the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, the ministry said.

Field reports said that one pro-government soldier was killed and one wounded, and that the fighting was continuing at noon. Defense Ministry spokesman Gen. Thongphoum Khouasay described the attack as a Communist land-grabbing operation before a new coalition government is formed next month.

## Sweden to Hold Rites For Monarch Today

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 24 (AP).—Swedes from a hundred countries gathered in Stockholm today to pay final homage to Sweden's King Gustaf VI Adolf, who will be buried here tomorrow.

Four kings, six queens and more than 30 princes and princesses are among the guests for the funeral of the king who died on Sept. 15 at the age of 90.

During the last few days, about 100,000 Stockholm residents have filed silently past the coffin of the late monarch in the Royal Palace here.



**The Gianduiotto**  
The ultimate in frozen desserts is the Gianduiotto, an oblong of nutted chocolate ice cream planted upright in a glass of whipped cream. As the Duchess of San Severina said in "The Charreuse of Parma," "It is so delicious, what a pity it is not a star."

The place to spoon your way through this incredibleity is Cuccolo, an outdoor cafe on the Zattere, the quay where the big ships preposterously tie up along the sidewalk.

Behind you is the pensione where John Ruskin lived when he observed "his stones of Venice." Before you is the vicinity of maritime traffic on the Giudecca. Canal plus the best perspective of the Palladio church of the Redentore. All this . . . with a Gianduiotto. \* Gourmandise can dream up no further satisfactions.

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## World Bank Revamps Development Aid Plan

By Edwin L. Dale Jr.

NAIROBI, Kenya, Sept. 24 (AP)—Robert S. McNamara, president of the World Bank, announced a \$2-billion lending program for poor countries today, particularly stressing help for

## IMF Head Urges Bank Intervention

(Continued from Page 1)

of twenty report, called a "First Outline of Reform," listed both the general areas of agreement and those where the major parties differ.

In summarized terms, the 15-page document showed that the Americans have so far been unable to get agreement on sanctions—the official word is "preliminary"—that would force changes in exchange rates; and the Europeans have been unable to get the kind of assurances they want on dollar convertibility.

But in a press conference held jointly by Mr. Wardhana, chairman of the Committee of Twenty, and Jeremy Morse, chairman of the deputies, they claimed that considerable progress had been made, notably in a compromise on the use of specific "indicators" to touch off a discussion of exchange rate changes.

Mr. Wardhana, and Mr. Morse listed five major areas of consensus:

- There is to be an arrangement for adjustment and convertibility designed to avoid "protracted imbalances."
- It would be symmetrical for all countries, large or small, in surplus or in deficit.
- The SDR would become the principal "numeraire" (standard) and reserve asset of the new system, with the role of gold, the dollar and other reserve currencies, being reduced.
- There would be better international management of global liquidity (money resources).
- The flow of real resources from the rich nations to the poor would be promoted.

The major advance touted by the deputies' report was a compromise between the U.S. suggestion that statistical indicators, especially the level of reserves, trigger changes in exchange rates, and the European position that this important question be solved by "assessment"—meaning negotiation—among the major powers.

What came out of the Morse report was this: A disproportionate change in reserves would trigger a meeting of a new IMF "consultative body" which would then "establish whether there was need for adjustment."

Left undecided is what pressures might then be applied to a country that the IMF agency decided should change its economic policies.

There was even some reason to doubt tonight that the Morse summary reflected exactly what the United States thought it had agreed to in Paris in early September, where the Morse report was drawn up.

But even beyond that, Mr. Wardhana was explicit in laying out the fact that "important issues have not yet been resolved... including the operational provisions of the reformed system."

Other unresolved issues include how to value and revalue the SDR; the role of gold; arrangements for convertibility; details of a possible multicurrency intervention system; the question of linking the SDRs to development aid—to which the United States is very much opposed—and many other problems.

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## FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

### Spain Gets Airbus Credit

Spain's Iberia Airlines has signed an \$80-million credit contract to finance the purchase of four European A-300B Airbus airplanes, Credit Lyonnais reports. The bank says Bank of Paris, Banque Française du Commerce Extérieur and Banque Nationale de Paris were among other banks financing the deal. The Airbus is built by the Paris-based European consortium Airbus Industrie, which includes Aerospatiale, of France, Deutsche Airbus, of West Germany, VFW-Fokker, the Dutch-German group, Hawker-Siddeley Co. of Britain and Construcciones Aeronauticas, of Spain.

### Citibank Gets French Finance Firm

First National City Bank has obtained the approval of French authorities for the acquisition of a majority shareholding in Sif, Auxiliare d'Equipements, a consumer-loan company operating in eastern France. Citibank says the acquisition will complement the branch network of Sif de Credit pour l'Acquisition et l'Amélioration des Immeubles, which was acquired by the Citicorp group last July.

### Dow Chemical in Yugoslav Venture

Dow Chemical Europe is planning to set up a manufacturing facility for polystyrene and expandable polystyrene granules in Yugoslavia in a jointly-managed venture with Organiza Kemijske Industrije. Dow says it expects a contract to be signed shortly. Engineering is already under way and construction is expected to be completed by the spring of 1976. Initial investment will be about \$17 million, which Dow says is the largest by any U.S. company in Yugoslavia to date. It is also the first U.S. investment in the country's chemical industry.

### RCA Eyes U.K. Food Concern

RCA Corp., of the United States, and Criel Foods Ltd., of Britain, are holding talks on the possibility of merging Criel into RCA. The companies say no agreement has yet been reached and the discussions to date are exploratory. A further announcement will be made as soon as practicable but this is not expected before early November, they add. Criel runs a grocery chain, cash and carry depots and has interests in rearing and processing of edible oils. It earned pre-tax profit of \$508,000 in the year ended March 31, 1973, on sales of \$29.37 million.

### German Industry Sales Up in Year

West German industry sales totaled \$2.11 billion deutsche marks in July, down from \$4.92 billion DM in June but up from \$4.55 billion DM in July 1972, the Federal Statistics Office reports. Exports fell to \$0.87 billion marks in July from \$1.19 billion DM in June but rose from \$1.12 billion DM in July 1972. Comparing July's results with those of the comparable 1972 month, the office notes that industry sales of raw materials and production goods rose 18 percent, foods and beverages 15 percent, mining industry 10 percent, capital goods 9 percent and consumer goods 6 percent. Export sales of foods and beverages rose 41 percent, raw materials and production goods 30 percent, mining industry 22 percent, consumer goods 16 percent and capital goods 14 percent.

### Inflation, Interest Rates Seen at Peak

## Fed's Tight-Money Line May Be Relaxed

NEW YORK, Sept. 24 (AP)—

Although the Federal Reserve System is keeping money scarce and expensive, and the inflation rate is soaring, things soon will begin looking a little better.

That, at any rate, is the view of business economists who track the trends of prices and monetary policy. No one thinks that inflation is about to disappear or that the Fed will start flooding the economy with money, but most analysts do expect more moderation in both prices and

monetary policy in the weeks just ahead.

"The money supply is likely to start growing more rapidly by the end of October, if not before," says William Walman, economist for Argus Research Corp. "I expect a relatively rapid turn by the Federal Reserve."

The money supply has been growing very erratically this year. In the first quarter, the money stock increased hardly at all; in the second three months, the growth rate shot up to about 11 percent, and since early July, the money supply has once again almost stopped growing.

No one knows exactly what the Fed's money-growth target is, but most economists assume that the Fed this year has been aiming at an annual growth of about 6 percent. If so, the slow growth of the past two months has got the system back on the track: The money supply in the six months ended in August rose at an annual rate of 5.8 percent.

"The Fed has gone about as far as it can go without causing any disruption," says Paul Markowski, chief economist of Laidlaw-Coggeshall Inc. "and when it comes to a choice between more inflation or recession the Fed would probably abandon a tight-money stance in favor of some moderate accommodation to avoid a recession."

Recent price statistics may make it appear that the Fed will run a large risk of speeding inflation by relaxing its policy. Besides the huge August rise in the consumer price index, the wholesale price index last month rose at a stratospheric annual rate of 7.4 percent.

The August price explosion, however, in large part reflected the end of the price freeze, and most of the increase was in farm and food products. But the price picture has changed quite markedly since last month.

According to Alan Greenspan, president of Townsend-Greenman & Co., "the September wholesale price index for farm products is estimated to have declined approximately 10 percent after seasonal adjustment from the August level."

Mr. Greenspan and other economists expect significant price increases to resume in October, but the general feeling is that the inflation rate in the fourth quarter, and on into 1974, will be slower than it has been in the second and third quarters of 1973.

The consumer price index rose by more than 8 percent in the second quarter, and the figure for the current three months may be close to that when everything is averaged. The index rose only a little more than 3 percent in July, chiefly because of the price freeze.

In the fourth quarter of this year, economists on the average now expect the consumer price index to rise at an annual rate of about 6 percent. They also look for the rate of increase to slow somewhat more in 1974, with an average forecast that the index

next year will rise by close to 5 percent.

A major reason for this expectation is the analysts' view of the farm outlook.

"We predict that prices received by farmers will decline by approximately 15 percent from the historic highs reached during the past few weeks by the end of 1973," says Michael Evans, president of Chas. E. Economic Associates.

"Farm prices will stabilize during the first half of 1974 and will then begin a slow upward movement."

It is possible that the Fed is already moving toward a slightly more relaxed stance, money-market specialists say. Last week the system, in an unexpected move, bought sizable quantities of Treasury bills, pushing yields sharply lower. When the Fed buys bills it puts money into the banking system, as the dealers deposit the Federal Reserve's checks in their bank accounts.

## New Orders In U.S. Drop 1.6% in August

### But Bookings Rise For Machine Tools

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24 (AP)—

New orders for durable goods in August declined 1.6 percent from July, the Commerce Department reported today. The drop was the steepest since a 6.3 percent decline in July 1972.

The preliminary report showed August orders for durables at a seasonally-adjusted \$42.08 billion, down from \$42.7 billion in July when new orders had slipped 0.7 percent.

The decline in new orders last month was primarily due to fall-off in bookings for machinery industries, fabricated metals and transportation equipment. These declines were partially offset by a rise in primary metals bookings.

### Shipments Up 4.2%

Shipments for durable goods products fell even more sharply, dropping 4.2 percent in August to a seasonally-adjusted \$39.08 billion. In July, shipments for durable goods had risen 3.9 percent to an adjusted \$40.78 billion.

The backlog of unfilled orders increased 5 percent to an adjusted \$102.51 billion at the end of August from \$99.56 billion at the end of July, when the backlog had risen 2 percent from the month before.

Meanwhile, the National Machine Tool Builders Association reported in New York over the weekend that new orders in that industry totaled \$185.8 million in August, up slightly from \$184.3 million in July and up 71 percent from the \$108 million of August 1972.

Orders received during the first eight months of this year totaled \$1.88 billion, more than double the \$808.8 million a year earlier.

August orders again outpaced shipments, and bookings continued to grow, promising makers strong business for many months.

Moreover, many companies said orders should continue strong, further strengthening backlogs.

The industry backlog at the end of August was \$1.71 billion, up from \$1.63 billion at the end of July. However, the builders association said the August increase was the second-smallest of the year, "reflecting the stabilization of orders and rise in shipments."

## Wall St. Buying Boom Pushes Dow Ahead by 9

NEW YORK, Sept. 24 (Reuters)—The rush to buy stocks continued today, driving prices higher in heavy turnover for the fourth consecutive session on the New York Stock Exchange.

"What it all amounts to," said one analyst, "is that many investors have a good deal of idle cash around, the market has been going up and they don't want to take a chance on missing what may turn out to be a new bull market."

Analysis does not really seem to know what actually triggered the big gain in the market the last week. But the best guess, they believe, is that investors simply became convinced that interest rates were close to a peak.

This hope was reinforced when some banks announced they would hold their prime interest rate unchanged at 10 percent this week.

The Dow Jones industrial average gained 8.81 points to 936.71. It climbed 41.54 points last week. About 1,025 issues advanced while 490 declined.

Trading was active, with volume totaling 19.49 million shares, compared with 23.75 million on Friday.

Norton Simon, among the volume leaders, edged up 5/8 to 38 1/2. It announced agreement to sell McCall's magazine to Jay Pritzker of Chicago, and other members of the Pritzker family, for an undisclosed amount of cash and notes. Mr. Pritzker is chairman of Hyatt Corp., a California-based hotel chain, traded over-the-counter.

American Metal Climax climbed 1 7/8 to 41 following a comment from chairman Ian MacGregor that the company's third quarter "started out extremely strong" and earnings for the full year will reflect a high level of activity.

Royal Crown Cola rose 1 to 26. It said it will open three new franchise soft drink plants in Australia this week.

Standard Oil of California rose 1 3/8 to 69 1/8, but most other oil stocks were narrowly mixed. The White House said President Nixon has asked the Cost of Living Council to authorize an increase in the retail price of gasoline this week.

Du Pont, another firm spot, gained 4 3/4 to 177. It received

favorable comment in a published report over the weekend.

IBM slumped 8 1/2 to 251 1/2. The stock generally has been under heavy selling pressure since early last week, when it was hit with an unfavorable antitrust ruling in connection with a suit brought by Telcel Corp. Telcel's stock rose 3 3/8 to 6 3/4.

Ford Motor, the best performer in the automotive group, tacked on 1 7/8 to 58 7/8.

Prices advanced sharply in moderate active trading on the American Stock Exchange. The Amex index rose 0.86 to 103.61, while advances led declines 527 to 344.

Turnover was 3.39 million shares, compared with 3.42 million Friday.

The NASDAQ average of over-the-counter industrial shares closed up 0.08 at 108.38.

## Funds Flow Out Of U.S.-Insured Savings Groups

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24 (AP)—

The outflow of savings from federally-insured Savings & Loan (S & L) associations was \$1.21 billion in August, the Federal Home Loan Bank Board said today.

The August savings outflow was the third largest ever and was much larger than the \$291-million loss of July when the outflow was the first since January, 1970.

Savings are flowing from S & Ls primarily because customers are investing their funds in financial instruments paying higher interest, such as Treasury bills.

Also, S & Ls are facing competition from commercial banks as a result of the increase in interest rates for passbook and other accounts in early July.

The largest savings loss by federally-insured S & Ls in any month was \$1.5 billion in January, 1970.

Federal Home Loan Bank chairman Thomas R. Omar said that, based on a very early indication, the outflow would continue in September but it might not be as bad as August was.

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## Farm Prices In U.S. to Show 10-12% Decline

PORTLAND, Maine, Sept. 24 (AP)—

Agriculture Secretary Earl W. Butz said last night that the U.S. farm price index to be released next week will show a drop of 10 to 12 percent for the month ending Sept. 15.

"An 11 percent drop is rather serious, but this comes on the heels of an 18 percent increase the month before," he said.

Mr. Butz said U.S. agricultural policy has reached a crucial turning point in which a policy of cutbacks and curtailments is being dropped in favor of encouraging production.

"One of the best antidotes for high food prices in this country is production," he said. "We want our farmers to plow up the fence rows next summer."

## Capital Outlay Stable in U.S.

NEW YORK, Sept. 24 (Reuters)—

Business spending on plant and equipment continues to rise strongly and there is no early end in sight to the upturn, Morgan Guaranty Trust says in its September survey.

The bank said that capital appropriations by the 1,000 largest U.S. companies reached a record \$10.7 billion in the second quarter, a gain of 11 percent over the first quarter and a rise of 53 percent from the year-ago level.

It said the prospect of a full-scale capital goods boom was probably why some Washington officials have recently urged a flexible investment tax credit.

"The concern is two-fold. First, that capital spending, unless restrained, might advance at an excessive rate. Second, that ultimately such spending could lead to over-expansion which would exacerbate recessionary tendencies later—perhaps in 1975," Morgan asserted.

The bank said that so far inventory building has been "remarkably orderly," but warned that if the no-strike steel accord shows signs of crumbling this could lead to panicky inventory build-up and excessive demands early in 1974, leading to a collapse later during the year.

## Euro Is Worth...

Sept. 24, 1973

The Euro, the currency cocktail of the nine EEC nations, is made up of 2.5 percent deutsche marks, 24.3 percent French francs, 16.6 percent pounds sterling, 8.3 percent lire, 10.1 percent guilders, 8.5 percent Belgian francs, 2.7 percent Danish kroner, 1 percent Luxembourg franc and 1 percent Irish pounds. As calculated by the Luxembourg Stock Exchange, the Euro was

DM 3.11071 Belgian Fr. 46.92313 French Fr. 0.61713 Irish £ 0.81177 Lit. 0.00000 U.S. \$ 0.42000

## One Dollar

LONDON (AP)—The rate of exchange

interbank rates for the dollar were

Sept. 24, 1973

Buy 16 per cent 2.423 2.423 — 7.06

Sell 16 per cent 2.423 2.423 — 7.06

Buy 16 per cent 2.423 2.423 — 7.06

Sell 16 per cent 2.423 2.423 — 7.06

Buy 16 per cent 2.423 2.423 — 7.06

Sell 16 per cent 2.423 2.423 — 7.06

Buy 16 per cent 2.423 2.423 — 7.06

Sell 16 per cent 2.423 2.423 — 7.06

## Franc Recovers As Calm Returns To Money Markets

LONDON, Sept. 24 (AP)—

The dollar, pound and French franc today recovered from last week's speculative assault.

European exchanges shrugged off the lack of progress by world monetary experts in Nairobi toward reform of the monetary system. Dealers said trading was quiet and turnover only moderate.

A feature of the day was the sharp improvement of the French franc in all centers after it had been under intense speculative pressure all last week.

The franc, which was glued to the floor—its lowest permitted level under the rules of the joint European float—rose from 56.68 francs to 100 marks in Frankfurt to 56.70, 57.15 and closed at 57.02. It improved similarly in other centers.

The dollar opened at 2.418 marks, up from Friday's 2.412, and moved to a high of 2.437 before closing at 2.415 marks.

The dollar also improved in Zurich, Brussels, Amsterdam, London and Milan.

The pound was stronger also, except in relation to the franc and the dollar.

## Market Shut

The Tokyo Stock Exchange was

closed Monday for a national holiday.



1973	Charlie and	\$b.	Net	1973	Stocks and	\$b.	Net	1973	Stocks and	\$b.	Net
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[illegible]

Two powerful forces are at work today which make a steep rise in the price of silver seem inevitable.

First, the demand for silver surpassed new production for each of the last 20 years. And for each of the last 11 years the demand for silver surpassed new production by more than 100 million ounces. This excess of demand over supply is exerting a strong, steady upward pressure on the price of silver. During the 1960s the price of silver rose 95%.

1972 was a good year for investing in silver coins. If on December 31, 1971, you purchased a PCEE silver coin investment and held until December 29, 1972, you earned a minimum profit of 24.3%—and you might have earned as much as 112.3%, depending on the investment. The prospects so far for 1973 have been just as promising.

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Second, soaring federal budget deficits, record balance of payments deficits, and 37 years of inflation have brought the dollar to the brink of collapse. Harry Browne, whose book HOW YOU CAN PROFIT FROM THE COMING DEVALUATION accurately predicted the first dollar devaluation in 37 years, and the record gold prices, warns: "The alternatives are narrowed to either runaway inflation or a full-scale depression."

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(Continued on next page.)



## U.S. Commodity Prices

Apr	38.45	39.65	38.45	38.65	40
Jun	37.45	37.65	27.65	27.45	41
Jul	37.35	37.35	37.35	27.35	41

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sources said here today.

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the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are illiterate has increased from 1.2 billion to 1.5 billion. The number of illiterate people in the world is projected to reach 1.7 billion by the year 2015. The number of illiterate people in the world is projected to reach 1.7 billion by the year 2015.



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## Art Buchwald

## Unnamed Sources

WASHINGTON—One of the big problems a newspaperman in this city has is when he speaks to one unnamed source who contradicts what another unnamed source has told him.

Last week all of us struggled with the dilemma. An unnamed source told The Washington Post that a vice-president of the United States was going to resign. Another unnamed source, when contacted, denied it. The big question was who was telling the truth.

The first thing that we had to find out was whether The Post's source was a reliable unnamed source. Since we didn't know the unnamed source's name, this was very difficult to do.

There was speculation among many unnamed people in Washington that the unnamed source was the Washington Post quoted about the Vice-President's resignation came from an unnamed building at 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue. If it did, that could give some authority to the source. At the same time, so many unnamed sources in this building have been caught in out-and-out lies that the very fact that it originated there might force many of us to discount it.

A source close to the Oval Office denied the unnamed source worked there or at St. Clemente. But an unnamed intimate of the Vice-President said he strongly suspected that the story was planted with The Post to force the VP to resign.

When I had discussed this information with an official high in government circles who asked not to be quoted, he said that the Vice-President's question had discussed resignation with many Republican officials whose names he could not give. The consensus was that, while he had discussed resignation with some unnamed sources, he had also discussed remaining in office with others. Therefore, it's quite possible that the source that The Washington

Post talked to was telling the truth as far as he knew it.

Anonymous supporters of a former Texas governor who just became a Republican denied that their people were behind the story. "Our man has no desire to be vice-president of the United States," a highly reliable Houston official leaked to me, "and certainly he would keep any of his sources from talking to the press at this time."

A check at the Justice Department revealed that while unnamed Justice Department officials were going ahead with pursuing the charges made against the Vice-President, they had no knowledge of the Vice-President's political plans. A highly placed source close to an unidentified attorney general who formerly was secretary of HEW and defense denied that any leaks about the resignation came from the Justice Department. We are not the only people in Washington who have unnamed sources.

To make things more confusing, The Washington Post referred to their unnamed source as a "Republican party leader." Since the Republican party has no leaders, the feeling among a number of unnamed newspapermen here is that this was a smokescreen to protect The Post's real source who probably insisted that his identity be disguised.

Whatever the truth of the matter, there is general agreement here that there are many unnamed sources in Washington who are out to get the Vice-President.

At one time, the VP thought they were all in the press. But lately he's realized most of the unnamed sources are members of his own political party. He also has reason to believe that the administration is encouraging the unnamed sources to speak out or at least doing nothing to keep these sources quiet.

Proof of this is that every time someone asks an anonymous White House spokesman where an unnamed President of the United States stands on the Vice-President, the spokesman says, not for attribution, "No comment."

Artist's conception of the replica of a Roman villa being built in California to house one of America's great art collections.

## Getty Museum Rises in Splendor

By Henry J. Seldis

MALIBU, Calif.—A few buffalo left behind on J. Paul Getty's coastline ranch 22 years ago will have to be moved and immense collections of antiquities, Renaissance and Baroque paintings and superb samples of decorative arts installed before the new J. Paul Getty Museum opens Jan. 15.

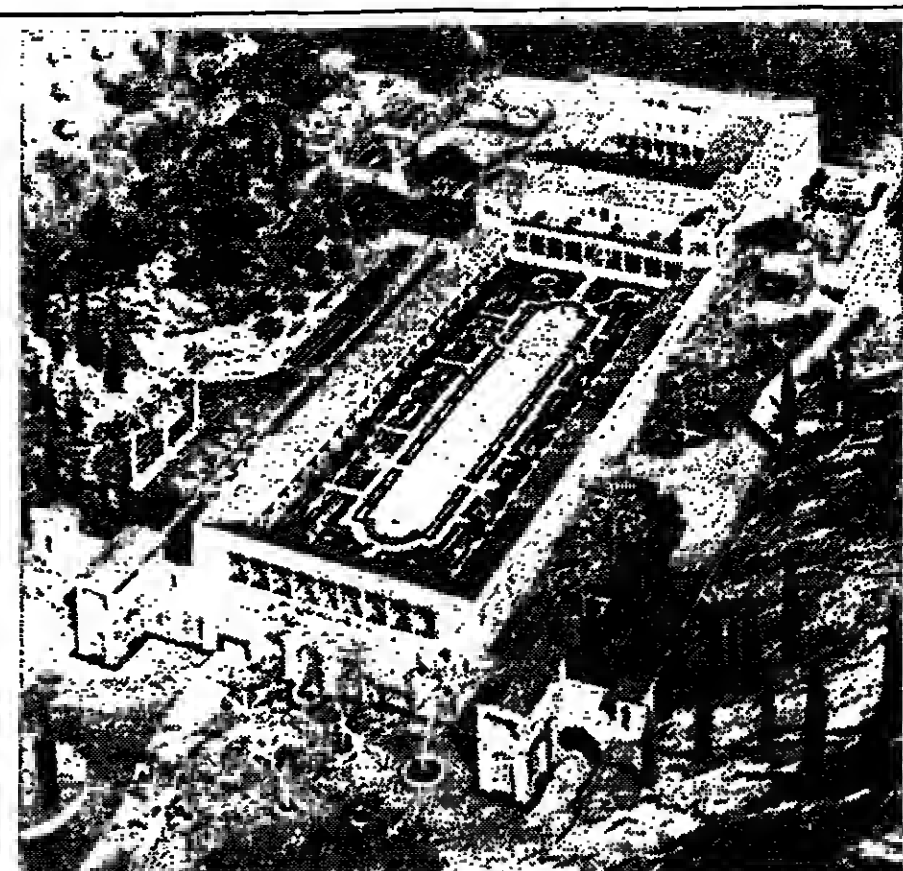
On 10 acres of his 65-acre property, off the Pacific Coast Highway, oilman Getty has created an incredibly eccentric extravaganza in the form of a replica of a sumptuous seaside Roman villa, excavated in the suburbs of the Roman Empire near Naples.

Complete with a 340-foot-long colonnaded garden, the exterior of the new museum seems, at first sight, both garish and monumental. D. W. Griffith and Walt Disney would turn green with envy if they were here to see what J. Paul Getty has wrought. Purist archaeologists and art historians will no doubt turn purple as they come across this mind-boggling edifice where ancient frescoes and mosaics will be seen next to replicas just now being finished. The building itself is colorful, to say the least.

But Mr. Getty's palatial fantasy will become one of the country's major cultural centers not as an architectural jewel but because of the quality of its fine collections it was built to receive. None of his staff is willing to discuss the figures regarding the building, which is sort of a cross between San Simeon and Disneyland. But as a small army of workmen rush to complete it and one examines not only its scope but the sumptuous marbles and damasks used throughout the building, a guess of \$10 million is hardly far-fetched.

Designed by the architectural firm of Langdon & Wilson, the 79,000-square-foot structure will have 48,000 square feet of gallery space.

Among the first-rate antiquities it will house are the famed Lansdowne Hercules and a fabulous Roman mosaic floor from North Africa. Many experts believe that in America only the Metropolitan and the Boston Museums will outrank the Getty Museum in antiquities once all its treasures



are installed. Equally impressive are the credentials of its curator of antiquities, Dr. Jiri Frel, a world-renowned authority who came to this country from his native Prague (where he taught at the ancient Charles University) after the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia. In 1969, he served on the faculty of the Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton. Before joining the Getty Museum staff last January, he spent three years as associate curator of Greek and Roman antiquities at New York's Metropolitan Museum.

The largest second-floor gallery in the museum will be devoted to the display of Getty's extraordinary holdings of Baroque paintings. Here Burton Fredericksen, who has been a curator of the museum since 1965 and its chief curator since 1971, will be in charge.

Three 18th-century French period rooms are only part of Mr. Getty's astonishing collection of decorative arts which his young curator Gillian Wilson terms "every bit as good as the Frick Collection."

The collections under her care since she became a curator at the Getty Museum two years ago contain French furniture from the late 17th and 18th centuries as well as ceramics, silver, tapestries and Oriental carpets.

Who will be the museum's director? No other than Mr. Getty himself. Although he has often stated that he will return to southern California from England—and to the now empty mansion that served first as his home and then as the original Getty Museum—when he retires, Mr. Getty, now 80, has never told anyone when that would be.

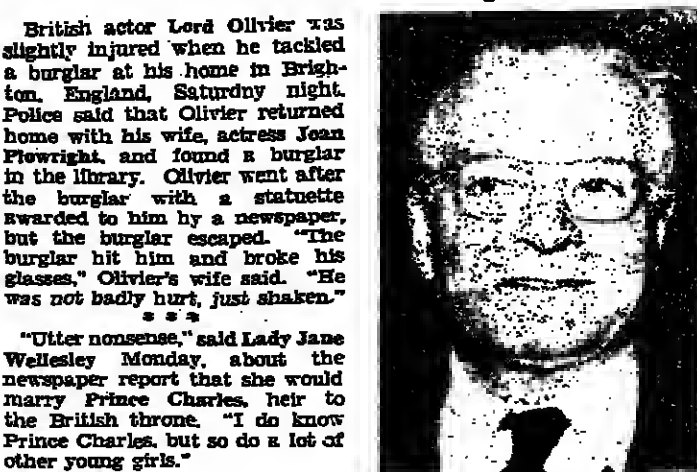
But he is in almost daily communication with the museum, mainly through his right-hand man Norris Bramlett. Mr. Getty also has just appointed British architect Stephen Garrett as deputy director.

Mr. Getty's replica of the Villa of the Papyri appears like a mirage on the southern California shore.

"This idea, like close to my heart, and the reason is that I like a museum to be intimate and friendly. I do not get as much pleasure from a series of neutral galleries in which one sees a row of paintings or a row of statues as I do when they are placed in an appropriate setting. I would like every visitor at Malibu to feel as if I had invited him to come and look about and feel at home."

© Los Angeles Times.

## PEOPLE: Olivier Tangles With a Burglar



Lord Olivier ... only shake

The former attorney general reportedly left his apartment two weeks ago.

"The suggestion of divorce is only being thought of," the model Mrs. Mitchell said, complaining that "somebody mimics my voice all the time." Late-night telephone conversations from Mrs. Mitchell to reporters have been widely published in the past.

"Utter nonsense," said Lady Jane Wellesley Monday, about the newspaper report that she would marry Prince Charles, heir to the British throne. "I do know Prince Charles, but so do a lot of other young girls."

American Indian chief Adam Nordwall, dressed in feathered headdress, moccasins and other accoutrements, stepped off a plane at Rome airport Monday and solemnly claimed Italy "by right of discovery." Nordwall, 43, a chief of the Chippewa tribe, said that he had as much right to claim possession of Italy as Christopher Columbus did of America. "Lucky Eagle" Nordwall, a chief of the Council for Indian Affairs for California, was one of a group who occupied the island of Alcatraz in protest a few years ago. He was in Italy, he said, on a goodwill mission. "This is the basic difference between me and the Genoese Columbus."

Martha Mitchell says that she wants her husband back. The wife of John N. Mitchell, the indicted former attorney general, said in a television interview that she feels "abandoned" and "mentally tortured." "Well I guess he's had at me for throwing his clothes over the fence," Mrs. Mitchell told Claire Crawford of NBC News in the interview taped Friday for broadcast Sunday night.

Mrs. Mitchell said the clothing incident involved throwing a "few items and a few shirts" into a dryer because "I got mad like any woman does." Her one bold move to inform her husband of her discontent was her husband's trial. Mitchell and former Commerce Secretary Maurice Stans are under indictment on perjury, obstruction and conspiracy charges in connection with a secret \$200,000 contribution to President Nixon's re-election campaign by financier Robert L. Vesco.

—SAMUEL JUSTICE

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